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Select Poetry.

DREAM OF THE TOMBSTONE.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Listen, love of mine, O listen,
While thy dewy eyelids glisten,
Let me press thy snowy forehead
With a lover's holy kiss.
'T was a dream, O gentle maiden,
When thy heart with grief was laden,
Yet I pray that God may never
Send a vision like to this;
Never plunge thy dreaming spirit
In so darksome an abyss.

O! methought in this my dreaming,
That the icy moonlight gleaming
On my bosom, white and naked,
Did its ghastliness illume;
That thy heart no more was beating,
And the tide of life, retreating,
Left me like a sculptur'd tablet,
Like a cold and marble tomb—
Like a column white and solemn,
In the ghostly graveyard's gloom.

Love of mine, O press me nearer—
Let mine eyes thy love-like mirror—
Let me feel thy heart's low beating,
Fondly echoing mine own;
Give my heart the blest assurance
That my dreaming soul's endurance
Was a phantom of the midnight,
From the holy morning flown,
Let thy murmured blessing tell me
Thou art mine, and mine alone!

Coldly streamed the moonbeam o'er me,
And a new-made grave before me
Lay in loneliness and silence,
With its wither'd flow'rets spread,
And a myrtle wreath was braided
Round the willow shrunk and faded,
That with melancholy motion
Waved above its grassy bed,
Like a solemn priest at midnight,
Swinging censers o'er the dead!

Then methought that, fair and beaming,
Thou didst come in radiant seeming
From the shadowy groups of cypress,
That around the churchyard grew;
But another arm was round thee,
And another's love had bound thee,
And to him who loved thee only
Was thy soul no longer true.
Then I felt my heart was breaking
As to me ye nearer drew.

Clasp me closer, loved and dearest,
'Tis a dream that now thou hearest,
Yet my heart with fear is trembling
As its memory I recall.
Though thine eyes are on me shining—
Though thine arms my neck are twining,
And thy murmured words of blessing
On my heart like music fall,
Yet the memory of that vision
Shrouds me like an icy pall.

Thou and he whose arms upheld thee,
Thou and he whose love had spelled thee,
Stood together in the moonlight
That revealed my marble breast—
And with lips that faltered never,
Thou didst swear to love forever.
Him who stood in pride beside thee,
With his arms around thee prest,
While beneath, all cold and silent,
Lay the one who loved thee best.

Love of mine this dream of terror,
God be thanked, is nought but error;
Yet its memory oft hath darkened
Like a cloud my sunny heart;
For its phantom thoughts betoken
How that heart all crushed and broken,
Would be like the marble tombstone
Should thy gentle love depart,
And the cypress round my myrtle
From the grave of hope would start.—*Message Bird.*

Choice Miscellany.

HEART STORIES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

[From Godey's Lady's Book.]

"I say, Grace," said my friend Kate Richmond, "I like your cousin Nelly right well; she comes wonderfully near angel-hood; but then she wants something—I scarcely know what—but *something*. Does she not lack feeling?"

"You're out there, Kate," I replied, "for our Nelly is *all* feeling."

"Ah, that is just what I meant; it is too evident, too much on the surface, too foamy and frothy—there is no still, unfathomable deep. Or she has no rich hoards of passionate feeling—it is all in small change."

"Why, Kate," said I, half piqued by her want of penetration, "Nelly is yet a mere child. You surely would not ask for strong, concentrated passion in a girl of seventeen. The woman in her nature is yet a sealed fountain; but she will develop gloriously by and by, mark my words. Her character will yet reveal itself in marvellous strength and beauty, and our eyes shall behold it."

If ever there was one I knew thoroughly, heart, mind and soul, it was my sweet cousin, Ellen Montgomery. She came to us a fairy child of ten summers, an orphan. Her father had died while she was a mere infant, and when his widow after a few darkened years was about to follow him, she tenderly bequeathed her sole earthly treasure to a fond and devoted sister, my own mother, well beloved.

At the time Kate Richmond made the remarks I have noted down, Ellen was the acknowledged belle and beauty of our village. Generous, amiable and light hearted, she rapidly won the earnest regard of them all. And she was a most indefatigable hoarder up of affection; bee-like, she flew from heart to heart, weighing herself down with the sweets of tenderness and kindly feeling. Yet those who knew her well, believed her to possess a rich inner nature, unrevealed even to herself, and that the heart of which seemed to open fully to all, was yet but a half-unclosed flower, capriciously delaying its unfolding, and waiting to have its most glowing leaves kissed apart by the lips of Love.

It was soon after Ellen was seventeen that the heir of the Grahame property, Mr. James Stuart Grahame, (I give the name in full, as he always wrote it,) burst upon us in a sudden glory. He had left our town when a lad, and after graduating at Yale and visiting the land of his fathers, old Scotia, with his mother and sisters, had now come down to make the grand old mansion inhabitable as a summer residence. Young, rich, handsome and haughty, his advent naturally stirred up our village into a state of delightful excitement. It was at a May party that he first met with us. He was certainly what romantic young ladies call "interesting" in appearance, besides being

"Perfect in form and feature,
And so divinely tall."

But then he had a cold, condescending way with him—a manner I always feel myself especially called upon to resent—and one could see at a glance that he was proud as the fallen "son of the morning." I afterwards found that like a true Scot, this pride was his distinguishing trait and ruling passion; it was within, around him, and emanated from him in all directions.

Nell was our queen, and shall I forget the startling impression which her first appearance, in all her grace, gayety and blooming beauty, made upon Grahame.—He gazed a while with eyes dilated and lips apart, and then pressed eagerly forward for a presentation. It did my heart good to see the imperious, travelled aristocrat kneeling humbly, blushing like a very school boy, and timidly kissing the rose-tipped fingers of our laughing Nell. But my triumph gave place to a slight feeling of apprehension, as I remarked the eyes of Her Majesty *protem*, fixed with evident interest on the glowing face of her courtier-like admirer. I saw it was all over with *him*—that he could do nothing less than haul down his colors and surrender to Commodore Cupid; but I did not wish the heart of our brave Nelly to prove so easy a conquest. But what availed my wishes! All through budding May and leafy June was Greenwood cottage honored by the frequent presence of Grahame the admirer, Grahame the friend, Grahame the lover, Grahame the affianced of our darling Cousin Ellen!

The bridegroom elect was boyishly proud of his betrothed, and seemed to exult in having won the beauty of M———. To others he was as imperious and fastidious as ever, but defferential and fondly attentive to Ellen: And she—how gloriously the woman woke within her! How she trusted in him—how she doted on and treasured up his lighest words! How she poured her very soul out in grateful worship! Yet she loved him familiary, she sang, and danced, and laughed, and jested with him till her own beautiful existence seemed so intertwined with his that they could not be separated.

At last, with much "pomp and circumstance," the female part of the family of Grahame came to M———. Ellen and I were among the first to call. We found the mother a stiff, formal Scotch woman, and the two daughters exceedingly plain and exceedingly disagreeable.—What was pride and haughtiness in the brother was superciliousness and insolent arrogance in them. As they knew of the engagement, I was indignant at the airs they assumed towards Ellen. Dear *girl!* it was the first time I had seen her painfully embarrassed. Yet she rattled on, and said many charming things and some, it must be confessed, more distinguished for *naivete* than wisdom. She even, when James was mentioned, began warmley praising him out of the fullness of her little innocent heart. But the old mother looked solemn, Miss Euphemia prudish, and Miss Margaret giggled.

On our way home I hinted to Nelly that it were best for her not to seek to *win* the regard of the lofty Scotch dames, but to give them a sufficiency of coldness and formality, and *queen it* in her turn. But no—she had such a holy faith in love—she would subdue them with kindness, she would wind herself into their hearts, and they *must* love her yet. I then suggested that she should endeavor to conceal her partiality for Grahame in the presence of his mother and sisters. I might as well have counseled the wild rose to hide her blushes. It would out. It revealed itself in a thousand ways, and on no occasion did the sisters of Grahame fail to notice it and call the attention of others, till James was evidently annoyed by those very demonstrations of preference which once thrilled his heart with proud pleasure.

Finally Ellen was honored with an invitation to spend a week at "Grahames Place." She returned before the visit was completed *sad* and *ill*. I questioned her, and she said that she never so felt that she was an ignorant country; that she found she could not sing Italian like Miss Euphemia, not speak French and paint in oils like Miss Margaret.

"And then," said she, while her face grew crimson, "*I was dressed so* plainly."

"But surely," I remarked, "their manner did not make you feel thus? Were they not kind and affable?"

"No; cold and neglectful."

"But James—how was he?"

She threw herself on my breast with a gush of tears, and murmured—"He was like the others."

At last she told me of many things he had said and done, which had cruelly grieved her heart One circumstance I now recollect. On the morning of the day of her return, an excursion on horseback was planned, and Grahame collected a considerable party. While showing off the paces of his horse, a fine blooded animal, the vicious creature suddenly threw him. Grahame was but slightly hurt, but dreading the laughter of his friends, lay for a moment as though insensible. Ellen half-frenzied, sprang from her palfry, raised his head on her knee, chafed his temples, and called on him wildly and tenderly. He opened his eyes, poured upon her a look of angry pride, flung her hands rudely from him, exclaimed in a harsh under tone—"Good heavens! Miss Montgomery, do not render yourself and me rediculous."

In the afternoon, Ellen pleaded illness and came home.

Three days of terrible suspense passed before she saw the face of her betrothed husband. At last he came, and all in a tremor of fearfulness and love, she received him. In a short time I saw him pass down the avenue, but for more than an hour Ellen remained alone where he had left her.

When she gave me leave to enter, I found her extended on the sofa, her face hid with her hands and her long, golden curls, which had fallen over it, her breast heaving and her neck quivering with quick, convulsive sobs. She could tell me nothing; her anguish was too intense for words;—all night she wept and moaned within my arms and her hot tears seemed burning into my heart. Just at dawn she fell asleep, and remained in tranquil slumber for some hours. When she awoke and found me watching beside her, she turned her sorrowful eyes upon me, and said meekly—"How good of you to show such kindness to a poor, humiliated forsaken girl."

"*Forsaken!*" I exclaimed, "Has James Grahame *dared* to forsake you?"

"He said we had better part—that he was convinced that we were not suited to one another, and he has left me forever."

"And thank heaven for it," I cried, "my love, my lamb, my rose-bud, my everything that is good and gentle and loveable! Grahame was never worthy of you—he never truly loved you. You never reigned over his little narrow soul. Pride only, "like a mountain devil," ruled there. If he thought less of you for your being portionless, let him now see with how *rich* a scorn you can look down on one poor in honor. Learn to despise and detest him as the embodiment of faithlessness and refined cruelty. Let him shrivel beneath the scorching contempt of a proud and injured woman "

She looked up mournfully for a moment, and repled—*I love him!*"

Such brief and childlike answers were all she ever returned to my appeals to her pride, and attempts to rouse her resentful feeling. She said her heart was so sore, so crushed and trodden to the earth, that she never could be proud again. For the sake of the blissful past, she mourned her faithless lover as one dead, tenderly and forgivingly.

I despair of having my heroine admired by young ladies of spirit. She was, indeed, no tragedy queen.—She was but a meek, loving, constant, child-woman.

All through the winter our beloved Ellen drooped daily, and spring found her but the pale shadow of her former self. Then came a new era in her existence. An uncle of her father, a Bostonian of wealth and family, having married off his last daughter, wrote to his "little unknown niece," entreating her to accept a home with him, and thus "make glad the heart and house of a lonely old man."

She went, and two years passed before we saw her dear face again. She then came to spend a summer with us—the same, and yet how changed.

Ah, she was a magnificent creature in her full ripened loveliness, with the pacician carriage of her exquisitely moulded head, the serene dignity which slept on her brow, the womanly purity which looked from her eye, and the winning softness which waited on every curl and curve of her delicate lips! She had none of her former thoughtlessness; the very spirit of *repose* seemed pervading her entire character. Every movement was tranquilly graceful. She said little, and her voice was low and deliciously intonated. She laughed in a quiet, musical, lady-like manner, and it even seemed that she smiled leisurely and with thought.

In her absence she had been the idol of her city relatives, and the followed and worshiped of a large circle of intellect and fashion, and now the accomplished, self-possessed woman, met the lover of her early girlhood.

Since his heartless desertion of Ellen, he had buried his mother, and married his sister, and now dwelt in solitary grandeur in the old homestead. I witnessed the *meeting*. He happened in at an evening party, evidently not dreaming of such an encounter, till the hostess electrified him by an introduction to his *ci-devant* lady-love. He turned deathly pale, and actually shook with agitation; but Ellen never lost her queenliness, for a moment, her eye never quailed, and the hand she extended while remarking carelessly that they were old friends never trembled.

All present must have seen that he was deeply struck, and instantly subdued by the rare combinations which she presented. He hovered around, and gazed upon her in a silent stupor of admiration. She was dressed superbly that night. A profusion of rich lace and pearls, harmonizing charmingly with her style, contributed not a little to her dazzling beauty.

I could cover pages in telling how from that time, gradually and timidly, like a school-boy who has played truant, the haughty Grahame stole back to his allegiance; how Ellen, though she did not positively encourage, did not frown on him, till it was evident that he loved her with all his soul, and for once, with all his *pride*. He had fancied our little Nell as a pretty plaything, but he now adored the elegant, perfectly-developed woman as a goddess—He was her most devoted, her knight. her slave, here, there and everywhere at her bidding, till I grew indignant at her not rejecting his homage, at her permitting his presence—for I would sooner have seen her wedded to a wild Seminole, than the courtly wife of the master of thousands. At last with the freedom of other days, I entreated her at least to relieve my suspense. She answered by placing in my hand a letter to which she had just replied. It was from Grahame. I began reading it with a sneer, but as I read on I was thrilled, amazed and spell-bound by an eloquent outpouring of strong and intense feeling. It clearly revealed that under the influence of a real passion, the writer had found his better nature—had expanded into a man. He seemed to have lost his pride in his love, and while daring to offer the fervent devotion of his future life, to be filled with humiliation and contrition for the past, He threw himself on her mercy, dwelt on the remorse which had pursued him since their parting, alluded to the interference of his family, acknowledged that he had first loved *her beauty merely*, not knowing her worth, yet called heaven to witness that he had since known no other love, and closed with an appeal to her womanly sympathies, so tender, wild and passionate, that I dared not dream it had been in vain.

"How did you answer?" I asked.

"*I rejected him.*"

"Thank heaven! But why?"

She quietly placed in my hand a miniature, saying—"*This* is the only man I ever will wed."

I gazed from the picture to her in amazement. The face was new to me, and by no means a handsome one. And yet, as I looked with earnest attention, I grew to liking it exceedingly. It was one of those faces which one might fancy possessed an inner set of features, of surpassing beauty shining through. A something fascinating and endearing appeared to emanate from it; the brow bore the stamp of nobility, and the eye was alive with intellect.

"Why, Nell!" I exclaimed, "who *can* this be?"

"Mr. Frenerick Aymes, of Boston, a poor artist and *protege* of my uncle and soon to be my affianced husband."

"Ah, why is he not *now?*" I asked.

"Because I wished to remain free till I had consulted my early friends, as I told *him*—until I had again met James Grahame, my first love, as I told *myself*."

"Oh! oh! the mystery is out! You were weighing love against love, and the first was found wanting, eh?"

"Yes," she replied, with an emphasis so hearty as to leave me no room for doubt, "and I shall write to Fred to-morrow and send him the face he loves, on ivory; he painted it a whole year ago!"

When I awoke the next morning, a delightful one in June, Nelly had risen, and was writing by the window.

One week from this time Ellen Montgomery received two letters; one was from James Stuart Grahame, bearing his adieus—he was about revisiting *Europe*—*and the* other from Frederick Ames, announcing his speedy coming.

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"Did you not say, Ellen," I asked, when she had read the letter from Frederick, "that Mr. Aymes was poor?"

"Yes," she replied, "he has only his profession."

"Will your uncle favor his suit?"

"No—and I can expect nothing from him."

"Then, Nell, you will have to resign fashionable society."

"No matter. I shall see the more of Fred."

"You must give up expensive dress."

"Oh, Fred admires simplicity."

"You cannot keep a carriage."

"But we can have delightful walks."

"You must take a small house and furnish it plainly."

"Yes; but coz, elegant furniture would be out of place in a cottage."

"You will have to cover your floors with cheap, thin carpets "

"Ah, then I shall hear his step the sooner!"

I caught her hand, kissed it reverently, and pressed it to my heart.

ANGLO-SAXON STOCK.—Cicero relates, that the ugliest and most stupid slaves of Rome came from England. Moreover, he advises his friend Atticus "not to buy slaves from Britain on account of their stupidity, and their inaptitude to learn music and other accomplishments." With Cæsars' opinion of our ancestors, we are, perhaps, some of us, not sufficiently acquainted.—He describes the Britons, generally, as a nation of very barbarous manners. "Most of the people of the interior," he says, "never saw corn, but eat milk and flesh and are clothed with skins." In another place he remarks: "In their domestic and social habits, Britons are as degraded as the most savage nations."

This, says the Philadelphia Courier, is no over-drawn picture. Our ancestors dwelt in caves like wild beasts, or in huts of no better construction than the miserable tent of the most savage Indian.

"I say, Jim, what *mechanical* work did you do first?" inquired a knowing colored gentleman of another. "Why *cut* teeth, ob course," replied the other.

One of the farmers of Berks county, Pennsylvania, gives us a reason of his opposition to the formation of the new county of Madison, that "he had already far enough to go to Philadelphia market, *without going through another county*.

THE RATTLESNAKE HUNTER.

BY J. H. WHITTIER.

"Until my ghastly tale is told,
This heart within me burns."

During a delightful excursion in the vicinity of the Green Mountains, a few years since, I had the good fortune to meet with a singular character, known in many parts of Vermont as the Rattlesnake Hunter. It was a warm, clear day of sunshine, in the middle of June. I saw him for the first time while engaged in a mineralogical ramble among the hills. His head was bald, and his forehead was deeply marked with the strong lines of care and age. His form was wasted and meagre; but for the fiery vigor of his eye, he might have been supposed incapacitated by age and infirmities for even a slight exertion. Yet he hurried over the huge ledges of rock with a quick and almost youthful tread, and seemed earnestly searching among the crevises and loose crags, and stinted bushes around him. All at once he started suddenly, drew himself back with a sort of shuddering recoil, and then smote fiercely with his staff upon the rock before him. Another and another blow, and he lifted the lifeless form of a large rattlesnake upon the end of his rod.

The old man's eyes glistened, but his lip trembled as he looked steadfastly upon his yet writhing victim. "Another of the accursed race!" he muttered between his clenched teeth, apparently unconscious of my presence.

I was now satisfied that the person before me was none other than the famous Rattlesnake Hunter. He was known throughout the neighborhood as an outcast and a wanderer, obtaining a miserable subsistence from the casual charities of the people around him His time was mostly spent among the rocks and rude hills, where his only object seemed to be the hunting out and destroying of the *Crotalus horidus*, or rattlesnake. I immediately determined to satisfy my curiosity, which had been strangely excited by the remarkable appearance of the stranger; and for this purpose I approached him.

"Are there many of these reptiles in this vicinity?" I enquired pointing to the crushed serpent.

"They are getting to be scarce," said the old man, lifting his slouched hat and wiping his bald brow: "I have known the time when you could hardly *stir* ten rods from your door in this part of the State without hearing their low, quick, rattle at your side, or seeing their many colored bodies coiling up in your path. But as I said before, they are getting to be scarce, the infernal race will be extinct in a few years, and, thank God! I have myself been a considerable cause of their extermination."

"You must, of course, know the nature of those creatures perfectly well," said I. "Do you believe in their power of fascination or charming?"

The old man's countenance fell. There was a visible struggle of feeling within him; and his lip quivered, and he dashed his brown hand suddenly accross his eyes as if to conceal a tear; but quickly recovered himself, he answered in a low, deep voice of one that was about to reveal some horrible secret.

"I believe in the rattlesnake's power of fascination as firmly as I believe my own existence."

"Surely," said I, "you do not believe that they have power over human beings?"

"I do, I know it to be so!" and the old man trembled as he spoke. "You are a stranger to me," he said slowly, after scrutinizing my features for a moment, "but if you will go down with me to the foot of this rock, in the shade there," and he pointed to a group of leaning oaks that hung over a declivity, "I will tell you a sad story of my own experience.",

It may be supposed that I readily assented to this proposal. Bestowing one more blow upon the rattlesnake, as if to be certain of its death, the old man descended the rocks with a rapidity that would have endangered the neck of a less practiced hunter. After reaching the place which he pointed out, the Rattlesnake Hunter commenced his story in a manner which confirmed what I had previously heard of his education and intellectual strength.

"I was among the earliest settlers in this part of the county. I had just finished my education at Harvard, when I was induced by the flattering representation of some of the earliest pioneers into the wild lands beyond the Connecticut, to seek my fortune in the new settlement.—"My wife"—the old man's eye glistened in an instant, and then a tear crossed his brown cheek—"my wife accompanied me, young and delicate and beautiful as she was, to this wild and rude country.—I never shall forgive myself for bringing her hither, never. Young man" continued he, "you look like one who could pity. You shall see the image of the girl who followed me to the new country." And he unbound as he spoke, a ribbon from his neck, with a small miniature attacked to it.

It was that of a beautiful female, but there was an almost childish expression in her countenance, a softness, a delicacy, and a sweetness of smile, which I have seldom seen in the features of those who have tasted even slightly the bitter waters of existence. The old man watched my countenance intently, as I surveyed the image of his early love.

"She must have been very beautiful," I said as I returned the picture.

"Beautiful!" he repeated, "you may well say so. But this avails nothing. I have a fearful story to tell—would to God I had not attempted it; but I will go on. My heart has too often been stretched on the rack of memory to suffer any new pang."

"We had resided in the new country nearly a year.—Our settlement had increased rapidly, and the comforts and delicacies of life were beginning to be felt, after the weary privations and severe trials to which we had subjected. The red men were few and feeble, and did not molest us. The beasts of the forest and mountain were ferocious, but we suffered little from them. The only immediate danger to which we were exposed resulted from the rattlesnakes which infested our neighborhood. Three or four of our settlers were bitten by them, and died, in terrible agonies. The Indians often told us frightful stories of this snake, and its powers of fascination, and although they were generally believed, yet for myself, I confess I was rather amused than convinced by their marvelous legends.

"In one of my hunting excursions abroad, on a fine morning, it was just at this time of the year, I was accompanied by my wife. 'Twas a beautiful morning.—The sunshine was warm, but the atmosphere was perfectly clear; and a fine breeze from the north-west shook the bright green leaves which clothed to profusion the wreathing branches above us. I had left my companion for a short time in pursurt of game; and climbing a rugged ledge of rocks, interspersed with shrubs and dwarfish trees, I was startled by a quick grating rattle. I looked forward. On the edge of a loosened rock lay a large rattlesnake, coiling himself as if for the deadly spring. He was within a few feet of me, and I paused for an instant to survey him. I know not why, but I stood still, and looked at the deadly serpent with a strange feeling of curiosty. Suddenly he unwound his coil, as if relenting from his purpose of hostility, and raising his head, he fixed his bright, fiery eye directly on my own. A chilling and indescribable sensation, totally different from any thing I had ever before experienced, followed this movement of the serpent; but I stood still, and gazed steadily and earnestly, for at that moment there was a visable change in the reptile. His form seemed to grow larger and his colors brighter. His body moved with a slow, almost imperceptible motion towards me, and a low hum of music came from him, or at least it sounded in my ear a strange sweet melody, faint as that which melts from the throat of a humming bird. Then the tints of his body deepend, and changed and glowed, like the changes of a beautiful kaleidoscope; green, purple, and gold, until I lost sight of the serpent entirely, and saw only wild and curiously woven circle of strange colors, quivering around me, like an atmosphere of rainbows. I seemed in the centre of a great prison, a world of mysterious colors, and tints varied and darkened and lighted up again around me; and the low music went on without ceasing until my brain reeled; and fear, for the first time came over me. The new sensation gained upon me rapidly, and I could feel the cold sweat gushing from my brow. I had no certainty of danger in my mind, no definite ideas of peril, all was vague and clouded, like the unaccountable terrors of a dream, and yet my limbs shook, and I fancied I could feel the blood stiffening with cold as it passed along my veins. I would have given worlds to have been able to tear myself from the spot—I even attempted to do so, but the body obeyed not the impulse of the mind, not a muscle stirred; and I stood still as if my feet had grown to the solid rock; with the infernal music of the tempter in my ear, and the baleful colorings of his enchantment before me.

"Suddenly a new sound came on my ear. It was a human voice, but it seemed strange and awful. Again, again, but I stirred not; and then a white form plunged before me, and grasped my arm. The horrible spell was at once broken. The strange colors passed from before my vision. The rattlesnake was coiling at my very feet, with glowing eyes and uplifted fangs; and my wife was clinging in terror upon me. The next instant the serpent threw himself upon us. My wife was the victim! The fangs pierced deeply into her hands; and her scream of agony, as she staggered backward from me, told me the dreadful truth.

"Then it was that a feeling of madness came upon me; and when I saw the foul serpent stealing away from his work, reckless of danger, I sprang forward and crushed him under my feet, grinding him upon the ragged rock. The groand of my wife now recalled me to her side, and to the horrible reality of her situation. There was a dark, livid spot upon her hand; and it deepened into blackness, as I led her away. We were at a considerable distance from any dwelling; and after wandering for a short time, the pain of the wound became insupportable to my wife, and she swooned away in my arms. Weak and exhausted as I was, I yet had strength enough left to carry her to the nearest rivulet, and bathe her brow in the cool water. She partially recovered, and sat down upon the bank, while I supported her head upon my bosom. Hour after hour passed away, and none came near us, and there, alone in the great wilderness, I watched over her, and prayed with her, and she died!"

The old man groaned audibly as he uttered these words, and as he closed his long bony hands over his eyes, I could see the tears falling thickly through his gaunt fingers. After a momentary struggle with his feelings, he lifted his head, once more, and there was a fierce light in his eyes as he spoke:

"But I have had my revenge. From that fatal moment I have found myself fitted and set apart, by the terrible ordeal of affliction, to rid the place of my abode of its *foulest curse*. And I have well nigh succeeded. The facinating demons are already few and powerless. Do not imagine," said he, earnestly regarding the somewhat equivocal expression of my countenance, "that I consider these creatures as serpents of the fallen angel—the immediate ministers of the infernal gulf!"

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Years have passed since my interview with the Rattlesnake Hunter; the place of his abode was changed—a beautiful village rises near the spot of conference, and the grass of the churchyard is green over the grave of the old hunter. But his story is fixed my mind, and Time, like enamel, only burns deeper the first impression. It comes up before me like a vividly remembered dream, whose features are too horrible for reality.—*The Rover*

THE OCEAN.

The great Pacific Ocean has a larger area than all the dry land on the globe. It covers 50,000,000 of square miles, and 70,000,000 including the Indian ocean. From Peru to Africa it is 17,000 miles wide. It is generally unfathomable between the tropics, where its depth is so great that a line five miles long has in many places not reached the bottom. The Atlantic ocean, apparently stretching from pole to pole, is 5,000 miles wide, and covers 25,000,000 square miles.

The German ocean, now rapidly filling up by the detritus from the land, has in a great part of its bed a depth of only 93 feet, and even near the precipitous coast of Norway the depth is only 5460 feet. At the depth of a mile and a quarter the pressure of the sea is equal to 2809 lbs. on every inch of surface. In the Arctic ocean shells are seen at the depth of 1180 feet, and among the West India islands at 270 feet, so that the light which fell upon these shells would have been visible to an eye at least 960 feet deep in the one case, and 360 in the other. The color of all water when pure is a bright blue, becoming green when mixed with certain vegetable matters, and brownish yellow when derived from mosses. The saltness of the sea is greatest at the paralel of 22 degrees North lat., and 17 South lat., diminishing towards the equator and the poles, where it is least, owing to the melting of the ice. At the straights of Gibraltar the water is four times as salt at a depth of 617 fathoms, as it is at the surface.

The central area of the Pacific and the Atlantic is occupied with the great oceanic tide-wave, which is raised by the joint action of the sun and moon. From this continually oscillating waves, partial waves diverge in all directions, finding their way into seas and estuaries, with various velocities, depending on the form of the coast and the depth of the channel, and the nature of its bed In some parts of the coast of Britain the tide reaches 50 or 60 feet. In the Bristol channel and the gulf of Sain Malo they rise 47 feet, according to Capt. Bechy, and the Bay of Fundy 60 feet, while at St. Helena they never exceed 3 feet, are scarcely visible among many of the tropical islands in the Pacific.

The tide at the equator follows the moon at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour. In the Turury channel at Cayenne, the sea rises 40 feet in five minutes, and as suddenly ebbs. The highest waves which occur at the cape of Good Hope, do not exceed 40 feet, from their lowest to the highest point. Under the heaviest gales the sea is probably tranquil at the depth of 200 or 300 feet.

The tranquility of the ocean is disturbed by currents varying in their extent and velocity, owing to causes both permanent and variable. The great currents which flow from the two poles to the equator, and deflect by the diurnal motion of the earth, acquire a rotary motion as they advance, till they combine into one great current flowing from east to west, with the velocity of nine miles per hour in some places.

A SNAKE STORY.—An old Deacon in Yankee land, once told us a good story. He was standing one day beside a frog pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter snake make an attack upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized upon one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog to be on par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of either of them!

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—The Editor's Table of the *Knickerborker* has a story of a man who had a cow caught on the front of a locomotive, and pitched headlong into a thicket with no hide left except the place where she was concealed, and afterwards had a bill presented him by the railroad company for *jerked beef*.

THE INDIAN.

Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native.—*Roll* back the tide of time; how powerfully applies to us the promise—"I will give the heathen for an inheritance." Not many generations ago, where you now sit, circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared. Here lived and loved *another* race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your heads, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; *gazing* on the same moon that smiles on you the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. *Here* the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and the helpless, the council glanced on the wise and the daring. Now they dipped their noble limbs in the sedgy lakes, and now they paddled the light canoe along your rocky shores. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, and the defying death-song all were here: and when the tiger strife was o'er, here curled the smoke of peace. Here, too, they worshipped; and for many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. He had not written his laws for them on tablets of stone, but He had traced it on the tablet of their hearts. The poor child of nature knew not the God of revelation but the God of the universe he acknowledge in every thing around. He beheld him in the star that sank in beauty behind his lowly dwelling, in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne;—in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze; in the lofty pine that had defied a thousand whirlwinds;—in the timid warbler, that never left its native grove, in the fearless eagle whose untired pinion was wet in the clouds;—in the worm that crawled at his feet, and in his own matchless form, glowin with a spark of that light to whose mysterious source he bent, in humble though blind adoration. Slowly and sadly they climbed the distant mountains, and red their doom in the setting sun, they are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away: and must soon hear the roar of the wave, which will settle over them forever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man, as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the structure of their disturbed remains, and to what manner of person they belonged. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators.—Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

The English have recently made a settlement at Aden near the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foothold, they, English-like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river where none was a marked upon any chart, and upon this they steamed 300 miles without finding the least obstruction. Having now passed round their continent let us look up in the interior. For half a century the English government have been expending lives and treasures in a partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold and all sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dying and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world. Through it for thousands of miles sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water and unsurpassed depth, on at the rate of three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag, to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this, their tributary waters, of such volume as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. This river pours its waters into the Atlantic through the most magnificent delta in the world, consisting perhaps of a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and navigable for steamboats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense population.

But in the interior, in the very heart of the continent, is a nation in an advanced state of civilization. The grandeure and beauty of portions of the country through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit are indescrodible.—In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet and are thickly covered with the richest vegitation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scope of rich fertility and romantic beauty, is apparently shut out forever from the world. It is the negro's sole possession. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there, for over this whole lovely country moves one dread malaria, and to the white man it is the valley of shadow of death. Of expedition after expedition sent out from the English ports on the island of Ascension, not one in ten has returned alive. This country can only be penetrated at the risk of life, and it is melancholy to think that those who have given us even the meager information that we have, do it at the sacrifice of their lives.—*Scientific American.*

DISCOVERY IN OREGON.—It has been supposed until lately, that the shores of Oregon, south of the Columbia river, was without indention or harbors. Explorations for a considerable distance South of the Columbia have been made, which is producing an entire change in public opinion, and not only bays are found, but beautiful praries, fine timber, some rivers, and water power.

Tilmauke bay, situate about 50 or 60 miles south of the mouth of Columbia river is several miles in extent, receiving five rivers, some of which are good streams. Two miles back of this bay a prarie commences, varying from one and a half to three miles in width, and eight miles long. Below the Talmauke bay two others have been discovered which are worthy of being noticed; the first of which is known to the natives by the name of Celeste, and the second by name of Yacquina.

The bay is from a fourth of a mile to a mile in width three miles long, and receives the waters of two rivers.—A bed of excellent stone coal has been discovered on the bend of the Celeste river, ten miles from its entrance into the Celesto bay. There are several small rich level praries on the Celeste river. The Yacquina bay is three fourths of a mile wide at its mouth, from a mile to two and a half miles wide, extends paralel with the coast from six to seven miles in length, and it perfectly sheltered from the ocean winds. There is considerable prarie in the immediate vicinity of the Yacquina bay. All the rivers emptying into these bays abound with salmon and other fish, and the bays all afford clams, crabs, &c., in abundance. Within the Yacquina bay the water is deep and the waves roll into the mouth from the ocean without any appearent obstruction.—*N. Y. Express.*

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—We commend the following beautiful sentiment of Patrick Henry, to the attention of the admirers of that pure patriot and unrivaled orator. It is indeed a noble sentiment, and well worthy its illustrious author. It is taken from Wirt's life of Patrick Henry, and seems to have been called forth by some remark of Judge Tyler upon the propriety of Commercial restrictions:

"Why," said Patrick Henry, "should we fetter Commerce? If a man is in chains, he droops and bows to the earth, for his spirits are broken—looking sorrowfully at his feet; but let him twist the fetters from his limbs, and he will stand erect—stretching himself and assuming the look of proud defiance. FETTER NOT COMMERCE, SIR! *let her be free as air—she will range the whole creation, and return on the wings of the four winds of Heaven, and bless the land with plenty.*"

Foreign News by the Niagara.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EURORE.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE HUNGARIANS.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 5.

The steamer Niagara, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax this morning at 6 o'clock, bringing 113 passensengers and Paris intelligence of the 23d, London of the 24th, and Liverpool of the 25th ult., her day of sailing.

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool early on Monday morning, 20th ult.

Commercial Summary.—In every department of trade there has been a steady bussiness going forward, and the commercial advices generally by this steamer are essentially the same as those brought by the Caledonia. The price of cotton is still advancing, and large sales are daily effected.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue of a satisfactory character. All branches of trade appear to be fully employed.

In Manchester there is a lively demand for every variety of cotton goods, and the accounts from India will doubtless give a further impetus to the trade, under the *influence of favorable weather for harvest* operations, and the increasing probability that the crops will generally be secured in good order, and that the harvest will be considerable above the average for several years past. The grain trade has continued dull and prices have a downward tendency.

Official accounts have been received from various sections of England and Ireland, which leave no room to doubt but that the potato disease is begining to show itself to considerable extent in withered and blackened stalks; but the tubers have as yet been affected only in a slight degree, and at present no apprehension is felt of extensive mischief. In cured provisions there has been but a very moderate amount of business transacted, and the values most description of has slightly receded. Metals continue to meet an improving demand, and prices are tending upwards.

The official record shows a continued increase of mortality, arising from the general prevalence of cholera in the London districs, embracing a population of about two millions two hundred souls.—The deaths from all diseases have risen the last week from 1900 to 2230, whilst the deaths from cholera have been succesively 926, 823, 1230. At Liverpool on Thursday the medical officers reported an increase in the mortality of the borough, the deaths for the last week being from all causes 843 against 664 previous week; deaths from cholera 572 against 412 in the previous week. Manchester has suffered a trifle more than last week, but not so much as Leeds. There has been a good deal of mortality in the south of Ireland, but Scotland exhibits a very decided improvement. In Paris it has reappeared, but not yet to an alarming degree. In Holland, and especially in Amsterdam, following the course of water, the mortality has been very severe. In other parts of Europe the disorder has abated.

The political news from England is devoid of the least interest, and the same may be said of the French and other continental news. There is nothing of sufficient interest to warrant its being reported by telegraph.

France.—There is a complete lull in French politics.

At the first meeting of the peace congress, on Wednesday, in the great hall of St. Cecilleon, Chanssee de Antem, about 1500 persons were present, the celebrated Victor Hugo in the chair. The flags of all nations adorned the hall. The stars and stripes of the United States occupied a conspicuous position, floating side with the tri-colors of France and the English union jack. Mr. Cobden and his party were received with becoming applause, and the American gentlemen were saluted with enthusiastic cheers. Names of parties who gave in their adhesion to the principles of the congress were read, and then M. Victor Hugo read his spech amidst immense applause. It is described as an exquisite piece of composition, replete with the most benevolent sentiments.

It is understood that the French government have expressly forbidden speakers from making any allusion to passing politics. The French funds continue steady.

Hungary.—The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary are of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they have so courageously upheld against fearful odds, has fallen past redemption.—The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach; but of the main facts, that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason whatever to doubt. The operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle, are alone given in an intelligible form, and would seem, from the account before us, to have had an imporant influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of August 18th, says an official report of the 8th from Col. Dossner, who is at Hermanstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the south-west of Transylvania since the 4th, on which date Gen. Luders was at Galfalda. After Bem's defeat on the 31st at Schasburg he proceeded towards Medgyer, which he reached on the 3d with a force of 8000 and 17 guns. Having been joined at this place by an artillery force from Clausenbug, consisting of 4000, 800 horses and 12 guns, he proceeded towards Hermanstadt. Gen. Hassford, who had been left with 6 battalions, 8 guns and 350 Cossacks to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reissmarkt and Muhlenback, where he gained the victory mentioned yesterday over insurgent Gen. Stein. All this having been made known to Gen. Luders by his scouts, he foresaw Bem would fall upon Hassford, and probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Hermanstadt, nothing remained to be done but to pursue Bem with all speed. Before, however, Luders could overtake him, he learned that Hasslord had actually been attacked and driven from his possession, and after a murderous battle in the streets of Hermanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Salmacs. On the 6th at 10 A. M., Gen. Luder's army stood before Hermanstadt, 6 battalions of the enemy, 500 horse and 18 guns occupying the neighboring heights. A considerable reserve had been left in the city; the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A battle ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the Magyars. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitive as attempted to resist to the sword. The enemy, who lost 1200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, has 600 killed and 500 wounded. The troops which had followed Hassford made the best of their way after their routed comrades. The Russians including the loss suffered by Hassford on the 5th, had 364 killed and wounded.

The battles of Schenburg and Hermanstadt produced a most dispiriting effect upon the insurgents; many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors.—The Vienna accounts by the way of Warsaw, of August 16th, state that the Hungarian diet having *surrendered its powers to Gorgey, dissolved itself.* A meeting including Kossuth, Gorgey and Bem, subsequently took place at or near Arab, at which it was determined at once to put an end to the war as both sanguinary and useless. Gorgey addressing he council, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary. That all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle. Gorgey's reasoning induced a large number of the Hungarian generals to side with him and to insist on surrendering. Not only Gorgey's corps but also part of the besiegeing army, of Semaspec, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000, withstood Gorgey, and the war party headed by Kossuth, Bem, and the leading members of the Hungarian parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Orshova.

It stated that they have already entered upon Turkish territory, and it is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian empire, including the state jewels. Gorgey surrendered to Prince Paskiewitsch under the one condition if condition it may be called, that the prince should intercede with the Austrian emperor for himself, his troops and his country. It is asserted that Gorgey's desperate resolution was prompted by mutinous spirit of the Hussars. A Vienna letter in the Dutshe Reform states the number of troops that surrendered with Gorgey to have been 27,000 men, with 80 guns.—It was thought that Gen. Klapka, would now be induced to surrender Comorn, especially as the city of Raab was on the 15th inst, occupied by the imperialiste, who have likewise despatched a corps to the valley of the Waug. From a Vienna letter of the 17th inst. in the Kolmer Zeitung, it appears that M. Kossuth intended to hold out to the last. He has published a proclamation announcing a translation of his government from Arab to Orshova, where he is now protected by the Hungarian army from the Bacsk.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitsch to his majesty the Czar of all the Russians:—

"Hungary lies at the feet of your imperial majesty. The government of the insurgents have transmitted their power to Gorgey, and Gorgey, with the chief army of the insurgents, make an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will be followed by the other insurgent corps. The officers whom he sent to capitulate offered to proceed to with or without Austrian commissioners to the corps induced them to surreneer. I have the fortune to inform your imperial majesty that Gorgey's only condition of his surrender was to be allowed to lay down his arms to the majesty's arms. I have made arrangements for the insurgents to be disarmed by Gen. Rudiger's corps. Respecting the extradition of the prisoners I am in communication with the Austrian army. As for Gorgey, I keep him at your imperial majesty's disposal."

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia had set a price of 6000 rubles of Kossuth's head, dead or alive. It is asserted by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Gorgey has proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the the golden arguments of the Russians. Kossuth's wife and family it is said have fallen into the hands of the imperial troops.

Italy.—Accounts from rurin state that the chamber of deputies will grant the indemnity of seventy-five millions of livers demanded by the *government* of Austria. The Emperor of Austria has extended to the end of September the amnesty hitherto offered to his Lombard Venitian subjects, and also to deserters from the Austrian army. The Austrian government, in return for the services rendered by it to the pope and to the dukes of Parma and Modena, has required that the navigation of the Po shall be rendered free. The government of Parma and Modena have consented to the demand of the Austrian government, and it is not doubted that the pope will withdraw his opposition.

MORE LIGHT UPON THE EXTRAORDINARY CAPITULATION OF BEM.

[The statements embodied in the following letters from Kossuth, in the London *Times*, dated Vienna, August 16th, go far to Enlighten us as to the antecedent circumstances which led to what yet we cannot but look upon as the inexplicably sudden defeat and disaster which have befallen the cause of Hungary. A series of letters, written by Kossuth, had come to light. They evidently were intended to be kept in the Magyar camp, and by what means they were published, we are not informed, nor is it material to our present purpose, which is to show, that it was in a great measure owing to the want of union among the Hungarians themselves, that the terrible catastrophe already recorded in our columns, came upon and crushed them to the earth. But who does not admire the eloquence and heroism of Kossuth in his extremity, surrounded on every description! The letters alluded to are addressed to Gen. Bem.]

Kossuth's leettrs will not be published, but I am enabled *to give you some few extracts from them,* which are of the highest interest, as they not only throw a considerable light upon the reported dissensions in the enemy's camp, but give a statement of the resources of the rebel government. Towards the middle of July Gen. Bem was to have received the sum of 800,000 florins in notes and 30 and 15 kreutzers (1s. 6d.) from Kossuth, but the latter was only able to send him 125,000 florins in addition to the sum which he had forwarded him from Szolnok on the 9th of the same month. Kossuth points out to the Polish chief the difficulties of his position, it being utterly impossible to fabricate any notes for the moment, as it requires 14 days to put up the presses which had been taken to pieces at Debreczin and Pesth.

"I do all that a human being can," says Kossuth, "but as I am not the Creator, I cannot make something out of nothing. For a whole year no receipts, empty coffers when I took possession of them, and war! At the present moment I have the following troops to support: In Transylvania, 40,000; Upper Hungary and Comorn, 45,000; Vetter south army, 39,000; Theiss army, 20,000; Peterwardein. 8,000; Kazintzy, 8000; Gross-wardein, Arad, Szegedin, &c., 10,000: in all, 173,000 men, Add to these 18 reserve squadrons of Hussars, 7 infantry battalions in formation, 20,000 sick, 60,000 Landstorn, and our prisoners. the powder mills, foundry, gun, bayonet, and sabre factory, and the whole civil administration to keep going, and you will, Lieutenant General, confess that the whole is no trifle. And the bank note presses have been at stand still for a whole fortnight."

Kossuth also complains bitterly of the want of harmony among the commanders in the south, and particularly in Baum, who refuses to acknowledge Veter as his commander, alleging that he (Bem) had invested Perczel with the supreme command in the south. Gorgey's disobedience is also alluded to, and Bem is ardently prayed, if Hungary is to be saved, to come at once with his army from Transylvania, to take the command of all the armies which were then under Messaros, with Dembinsky as the chief of his staff. A passage in one of the letters is of the utmost importance, as it explains Kossuth's intentions in regard to the Danubian principalities:—"Two emigrants, Bolesko and Boliak: have offered to raise a Wallachian legion. Should you (Bem) make an inroad into Wallachia, (which I should wish,) let this legion form the advanced guard, as it might spread the report that we came as friends and deliverers. In the proclimation it is a point of consequence to state that we come as friends to the Turks and Wallachians, to free them from the Russian yoke.

The Turks pursue an evuivocal policy. "Il faut les compromettre." Kossuth farther laments that Bem has abolished all civil jurisdiction in Transylvania, and says, "half the country is in flames in consequence. Why do you thus compromise me, my dear Field Marshal Lieutenant?" Kossuth states that he is very unwell. The last letter of this most interesting correspondence is of the 26th of July.—It is from a Hungarian major, anouncing the ill success of the Magyars in Wallachia, which he attributes to the behavior of a certain M. Asczlau, whose name I have never before met with.

The foregoing (adds the writer) will serve to show discord reigns in the camp, and to add to the dilemma, in which the insurgents are. Haynau, and Paskiewitsch are, just where Kossuth and Bem should, according to their plan of operations be.

The Cuba Hunt Broken Up.—The United States District Attorney has broken up the Cuba expedition from this port.

He has in United States possession the propeller Sea Gull, (of a very warlike look,) the Orleans, and Florida, which are in possession of the United States Marines, or United States Deputy Marshals and their posses.

One of the leaders of the expedition was arrested last night, but gave bail.

Processes are out against other adventures, and United States officers on the look out.

It is ascertained that $150,000 have been put at the disposal of these adventurers in New York alone.

The Act of Congress under which this is done, is the Act which put the Army and Navy at the disposal of the President to execute the laws:—and it is shown that the laws have been violated by affidavit *before the United States District Attorney.*

One of the principal men connected with the expedition from this port, now under arrest, has assured us this morning, that he has abandoned the enterprise, and that it may be regarded as now at an end.

The President was officially consulted this morning, in regard to the Cuba expedition, and manifested a disposition to preserve neutrality of the Government at all hazards. At the same time he said, he wished to go no further than this. The honor of the Government, more than the punishment of persons, was what he desired.

United States Marines are on board the Steamer Orleans.

A Terrible Scene.—A letter form Fort Larima to the St. Louis Republican, of the graves on the plains, says:

"Scores have been passed which have no identity placed over their remains, and have not been enumerated in any catalogue. The graves, that I saw, had been dug up by the wolves, the bodies dragged to the surface, and the limbs and fragments scattered all aroud. From this place west, the sickness did not follow the trains, so far as herd from.

APOLOGIES FOR GENERAL TAYLOR'S ELQUENCE.

The Albany Atlas thus notices the apologies put forth in the *Republic* for General Taylor's attempts at speech-making. The late tour of the President, evidently planned with political purposes, has turned out a failure. If the General would preserve his popularity, he must be careful how he abandons that species of enchantment which distance lends to the view. Personal intercourse with the people dissipates the illusion which the victories of Mexico spread over their minds. The people see him, hear him talk, reflect *that the Americans were never beaten in any conflict with the Mexicans under any leader;* and they say to themselves, "Why, any of our generals would have won the battle of Buena Vista with such troops as he had." Intercourse with the people is certainly depriving him of the *prestige* of his victories.

From the Albany Atlas.

When the chivalrous Hull broke the spell of England's supremacy of the ocean, by the capture of the Guerriere, on his return to port he was complimented by the the citizens of Boston with a public dinner. The cloth being removed, after a few preliminary toasts, came that to the honor of the captain; "Our gallant guest—who has secured himself a name and a praise among his countrymen, and added terror to the courtesy of his country's flag."—The toast was drank with enthusiasm, and then all was quiet.

A friend sitting next to the gallant captain said, "Sir, we are waiting for your speech" "A speech!" said the chivalrous but modest Hull, "I can't make one; I don't know how." A gentleman on the opposite side of the table exclaimed, audibly, "Sir, you are in for a speech; don't you see the president is waiting for your response to the toast?" The noble tar rose up and said: "Mr. President, the gentlemen round me say that you and the other gentlemen are waiting for me to make a speech. Sir, I never made one in my life; I can't do it, sir. I don't know how, sir. By ——, *I'd rather fight the battle over again than try it!*"

The Washington Republic gives this anecdote as an apology for General Taylor's lame efforts at speech-making. It is well enough as far as it goes, but it will not serve in the case. If, after his blunt avowal that he was no orator, Hull had gone on a tour through the country, proving it by his absurd and silly speeches, he would have made people almost forget his gallant services, in the folly of his ridiculous conduct. President Taylor has made some scores of addresses to the people on crops and cholera, with broken doses of politics, which sounded as if he had been taught a lesson before starting, and had forgotten it on his way.

This tour, commenced without invitation, and with no motive but a political one, and that made cruel and selfish by the existence of an epedemic which the excitement of Presidential parade tended to increase, is not calculated to elevate its hero in the estimation of the people. For ourselves, we can imagine nothing more ridiculous than the spectacle of a chief magistrate riding through the country, his squat form bedecked with wreathes and gold-lace, like a prize ox, his bowels in disorder, his head hardly *less confused*, receiving the kisses of his deputy postmasters' wives and daughters, and showing by his crude and undigested fragments of speeches and the frequent prostration of health, that even this is too much for his mental and bodily constitution.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Steamship Yacht at New Orleans from Gavlveston whence she sailed on the 29th ultimo, the papers of that city contain several items of intelligence, which are worth recording.

In reference to the reported gold placers in Texas, the Bonham (Fanning county) *Advertiser*, of the 20th ult., says:

Two of the most respectable citizens of that place had just returned from the reputed gold region westward of that county, and report the existance of shining sands in the beds of rivulets issuing from hills composed of sand, gravel, and slate. Observing Indians about, and being in small force, they made but a hasty examination and returned, bringing a small quantity of the sand with them. This has been sifted, and the product is small yellow particles of metal, which are malleable and resist the action of acids. They also brought specimens of rock, of every conceivably color, impregnated with metalic substances. Other parties brought in samples of crude lead of surpassing richness.

We take the following from the Austin *Democrat* of the 18th:

We learn that Gen. Brooke, in chief command of this military department, has made requisition upon the Governor for three companies of mounted men. The proper order have been issued to John S. Ford, John J Grumbles and Henry Smock to enrol volunteers for this service. They will be mustered into the service at Austin at as early a day as possible.—The emergency with induced the requisition is urgent. The Southwestern frontier is said to be completely overrun with bands of Indians. It has become exceedingly dangerous to travel the roads in that region, and murder and depredation are of almost daily occurence.

In reference to the crops, it appears that late news from the country announces a more favorable turn for the planters than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

The following is the letest intelligence from the army, en route to El Paso, across the prairies. We find it in the San Antonio *Texan*, of the 16th ult:

Mr. J. T. Peacock arrived in town yesterday, direct from Presidio del Norte, in seventeen days, with a wagon. He left the army on the 7th at the Rio Pecos. The army had crossed, and the balance of the train would cross in a day or two. The officers and men were all in fine health and spirits.—Letters state that the army would arive at El Paso from the 10th to the 20th September.

The army has left a good road for all those who may wish to take that route. Mr. Peacock found no difficulty in traveling with his wagon from the Presidio to San Antonio.

The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 15th inst. learns from a gentleman from the Pesidio del Norte, that Capt. Veatch and his party, together with some other Americans, were in the State of Chihuahua. It was understood at the Presidio that the Chihuahua authorities had engaged their services to repel Indian invasions.

A correspondent of the Western *Texan*, writting from El Paso, July 3, gives a glowing description of the beautiful position of that point, and dwells forcibly on the natural advantages.

The Effects of Cholera upon the Brandy Market.—By reference to the Custom bills of entry for the month of July last, it will be found that the increased quantity of foreign brandy, upon which the duty has been paid, amounts to the large quantity of 26,000 galons, or nearly 1000 gallons per diem beyond the average of former years. This extraordinary increase is traced to the substitution, by a large number of the public brandy diluted with water with their meals, in the place of malt liquors. The French growers have already taken advantage of the increse and simultaneously raised their prices ten francs per hectolitre, or about 5d per gallon English.—*London Paper.*

A Tall Idea of Extension.—"From present appearances, I think there will be a general war in Europe; and as soon as the nations have thrashed each other all round, it will then be the duty of "Uncle Sam" to take hold, *lick* the whole, and annex them, Cuba included, to this country. The seat of government can then be one of the Sandwich Islands, or if one is not big enough, "*fill out*," as was done in your Cove, and unite two or more. There the Representatives from Novia Scotia and Japan can meet and discuss the merits of Free Soil, and other important national questions."—*Daily Transcript.*

☞ Many of the Taylor papers east are denouncing the cabinet as both silly and corrupt, and prophecying its speedy dissolution.

We should like to know how Gen. Taylor is to get rid of it, for when put to vote in council, they will vote him down!—*Ohio Statesman.*

A Few Things to Avoid.—A bottle of wine at a public dinner. A short cut when you are in a hurry. Walking between two umbrellas on a rainy day. "Just another glass before you go." Going to church without a shilling. Being the mediator of a quarrel between a man and his wife. Bowing to a lady from the top of a cab. And lastly, taking a *new hat to an evening ride.*

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that said at prime cost.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

☞ We see by notices in the other papers in this place, that J. H. W. Hawkins, one of the original Washingtonians of Baltimore, will lecture on Temperance at the Court House, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 18, 19, and 20th of September.

Notice has been given that Mr. H. would lecture this and to-morrow evenings, but we learn by telegraph that he cannot be here until the time named above.

General Taylor's Speech at Erie.—The Washington *Republic* and New York *Herald*, have published a speech said to have been delivered by the President at Erie, Pa. It is known that no speech was made, nor any formal reception—the President was taken immediately to his room, too ill to see any on.

A gentleman from Erie, has related to us how this speech came in print, and the facility with which speeches are made for the old General.

A traveling correspondent of the Washington *Republic* who was not present it seems, but anticipated what as to take place, enquired of our informant who he knew was present, "how the speech went off." He was told that there was no speech made, to which he immediately replied, "By G—d I am sorry for that, for I have just mailed a letter all written out for publication."—*Buffalo Republic.*

THE THEATRE.—The Theatre at the Reed House is nightly visited by large and fashionable audiances, notwithstanding it is now drawing towards the close of the fourth week of the season. This is sufficient evidence that the efforts of the Manager, Mr. Powell, are appreciated. Most of our play-going citizens have been highly pleased with the deliniations of Mr. and Mrs. Powell in the higher walks of Tragedy and genteel Comedy. *Miss Bensel*, also, and Mr. Brown; have each sustained their parts well. Miss B. as Desdimonia, and Mr. B. as Iago, in Othelo, were *capital hits*. The other night, in "A Glance at New York," Mr. Brown was *Mose*, and Mr. Morris, as *Dutchy*, the house fairly came down with applause. In fact, we doubt, whether the two characters were ever played better. Mr. Tyler, too, as the genteel friend of the superlitively green and unsophisticated Dutchy, made a decidedly favorable impression. For to night's performance, see bill of the day.

TAYLOR "REBUKES" AGAIN!

The Fredonia *Censor*, true to its whig instict, is disposed to quibble. Not long since it announced, with a flourish of trumpets that would have done honor to the veretable Chapman. that E. W. M'Gaughey had been elected to Congress in a *whig* district in Indiana, and claimed that by such an election the Democratic Senate had been "rebuked," because that body had declined to confirm his nomination by the President as Governor of Oregon. Upon this, we enquired of the *Censor*, if the Senate was "rebuked" by such an election, who was "rebuked" by the election W. J. Brown in the same State, the *first* victim of Gen. Taylor's *broken pledges!* We asked the *Censor*, too, who was "rebuked" by the election of Stanton, late Post Master at Maysville, but removed by Gen. Taylor because he was a Democrat, in a *whig* district over Maj. John P. Gaines, an original Taylor man. We, also, wanted to know to whom the various congressional electors since the 4th of March had been a "*rebuke?*" To the two *particular* cases stated the *Censor* replies *not a word*, but seizes upon our allusion to *general* results to say that "where the whigs have lost at the South, it was because they were charged with abolitionism, and at the North, because they were charged with being opposed to abolitionism" Now, this is down right quibbling, besides it falsifies well known facts. The only whig elected in Virginia, was elected over another whig, on account of his ultra southern notions. In Kentucky not a solitary emancipationist was elected to the Convention to amend the Constitution, yet there were six whig members of Congress elected. Now, does it not appear a little strange that if the whig party in Kentucky had placed itself where the *Censor* endeavors to make its readers believe it has, that these six members did not share the same fate as the emancipationists did! *We think so, besides we know, on the authority of* the Louisville *Courier*, a rabid Taylor paper, that the whig members elect from that state, and the candidates who were defeated, were pledged against extending the proviso over our new territories. But it is useless to argue this question—every body knows, and no one better than the Editor of the *Censor*, that no party in the South is in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and that to excuse the loss of Congressmen on the ground that they are, is both ridiculous and silly. So, too, at the North, and particularly in Indiana. There almost the entire free soil vote was thrown in opposition to Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In the Fort Wayne district, the whigs and free soilers united on Killgore, against Harlin, but in vain. So, too, in the districts lately represented by Dunn, whig, and Cathcart and Robinson, Democrats. In the first, Lane, whig, was supported and received the united vote of the whigs and free soilers, nevertheless a Democrat was elected. In the other two districts it was the same. The only district the Democrats united with the free soilers was in that lately represented by Thompson. How was it, too, in Iowa. There we find the whigs and free soilers again uniting, but, thanks to her indomitable Democracy, with no better success. But the *Censor* says, it "sees no rebuke" in all this. There are none so blind as those that won't see—of this class, we are afraid, is our friend of the *Censor*. Gen. Taylor *is the first President who will* address his *first* message to a Congress politically opposed to him, yet the *Censor* "sees" no "rebuke" in it! Happy, thrice happy *Censor!* Its political sea is all unruffled—no storms, to its self-blinded vision, await the administration of the "Second Washington." The only "rebukes" it dreams of, is to its opponents—the only election it is aware has taken place is in——Rhode Island! Sleep on, the thunders of the people on the first of December, may wake you, but we doubt it.

American in Duress.—The Harrisburgh *Union* states, that Mr. J. M. Beck, well known in that place as an intelligent member of the typographical profession, translator, engraver and universal genius, at the latest advices was confined in the fortress of Rostatt, in Germany. After visiting his friends, Mr. B. was about returning to this country, when the revolution in France broke out.—The excitement in Germany immediatly followed, and he remained, and has since taken an active part in the struggle for liberty, now in progress throughout Europe. They have agreed to release him, upon condition that he will take leave for the United States never to return.

A Desperate Lover.—The Lancaster papers inform us that a young lady who was returning, in company with a gentleman friend, from the Camp Meeting near Kelsey's Spring, in that county, last Thursday evening, was violently assaulted and beaten by a young man whose addresses she had recently rejected. She was seriously injured, though not dangerously. The perpetrator of the outrage has been arrested. The young lady may consider herself fortunate in having escaped a matrimonial alliance with such a lover. He would have made a nice husband, indeed!

"Dissolution" in Indiana.—The Democratic official majority in Indiana, on the *Governor's ticket, is only* 9,502, with two Democratic precincts to hear from. Indiana has indeed done her full share of the good work.

☞ Somebody very pertinently says dull stupid people have an extensive abhorrence of mimicy and wit. The cause is obvious: they are afraid of being made the butts of these pleasant qualities. Blockheads are exceedingly afraid of being quizzed, and cannot tolerate the slightest joke at their own expense.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

We have on our table a circular from the "Boston Cheap Postage Association," which requests that we "prepare an article for our paper" upon the subject of cheap Postage. We do so with pleasure. It is a question upon which *all* should be heard, and no one particular class allowed to secure the passage of laws by Congress for their immediate benefit. We have ever been in favor of *cheap* postage. By this, however, we are not to be understood of favoring a system which will make the Postoffice Department a burden upon the public treasury. We set it down as a principle which shoubd not be departed from, that the postoffice department should support itself. It was established to accommodate the public, and those who *use it*, should be willing to contribute to its support as often as they avail themselves of it, *and no more.* If the postage on letters is reduced to a scale which will not pay the expense of labor in the offices, (and it is enormous and the worst paid in the government,) and the cost of transportation, the deficit would have to come from the public treasury, *and thus from the pockets of the people!* Under the present indirect way of taxation, the farmer in the interior of Pennsylvania pays much more, in proportion to his property, into the public treasury than the merchant in New York or Boston. Yet he may use the postoffice once a year to receive a letter from his son in the far west, or he may not. There are thousands who never use it, while the merchants and business men of our cities and villages, do so daily—not to carry on friendly correspondence, but their business—*to put money in their purses.* Now, they should pay for the support of this Department just in proportion as they use it, and it can be done in no other way than by making the receipts for letters cover the expense of the labor in preparing them for, and their transportation after they are so prepared. There is no kind of justice or equity, or even common sense, in calling upon the *whole people* to pay for the support of a Department which is the vehicle of a portion in carrying on their mercantile and commercial transactions—transactions from which they realize their thousands every year. It may be asked what rate of postage on letters we think would pay the expense of labor and transportation. We answer, a uniform rate of five cents on a half ounce, paid invariably in advance. The Postoffice Department losses thousands of dollars every year by "dead letters," and as some one ought to pay for these letters, we know of no better plan than pre-payment.

But the object of the "Boston Cheap Postage Association" is more particularly to bring about the total Abolition of Newspaper postage. To such a proposition we enter our discent in *toto*. The reason for such discent is based upon the same principle involved above—*it would be unjust;* not only unjust to the people, but to the publishers. To the people, because, as above stated, the deficit which it would produce in the postoffice receipts, would have to come from the public treasury, and thus from the pockets of the whole people. This would be wrong. Let those who take newspapers pay the postage—let them pay it too, in proportion to the distance they are carried. It is nonsense to talk about the equity of a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers for any distance. If is is worth twenty cents to carry a package of twenty "Observers," a distance of four miles, our nearest country postoffice. how much is it worth to bring the same number of the "Model Couriers" from Philadelphia to this place, a distance of over four hundred miles? Will the "Boston Cheap Postage Association" answer us that question? Will they get their slates and cypher it out! The total abolition of newspaper postage would be unjust to the country publishers, because it would have the effect of completely crippling the country press, and in the language of the Pittsburgh *Post*, we cannot avoid thinking that some such end is at the foundation of this association. It is a notorious fact that the east has the advantage of the west at this time. In Philadelphia, Boston, New York, &c., a weekly is made up from the matter which has already appeared in the daily, and with these papers which cost little more than the paper, the whole west is flooded, to the almost entire starvation of western papers not connected with dailies. If an entire free postage, or the uniform cent postage is adopted, the western press will be stopped; just as surely as Keel-boating is stopped by Steam-boating on the Ohio. How is it possible for a western publisher, who works off his paper on a hand press to compete with an eastern publisher, who works off his on a steam press. It cannot be. And moreover, our western publishers are alone—they have not the privilege of exchanging matter to save composition. We would say then, if Congress wishes to prevent the east from monopolising the business of publication, they will not adopt a regulation, making postage on newspapers "Uniform" as the Boston association terms Uniformity.

These are our views—that they will please the "Boston Cheap Postage Association" we do not expect. Perhaps the gentlemen who forwarded us their circular, thought we could not see through its thin disguise—that the cool effrontery with which they call upon us, country publishers, to cut our own throats for the benefit of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia merchants and *publishers*, would prevent our noticing the cat in the meal tub. They are mistaken however—and we can assure them that the Congressmen who hereafter votes to make newspaper postage uniform, or the postoffice a burden to the people, had better prepare to hang his political harp upon the willow, for his doom is sealed.

We cannot better close this article than by copying the annexed, which we find in the last Fredonia *Censor*. It is from the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *Eagle*, a paper we do not exchange with:

"Free Newspapers.—Since it begins to be apparent that the country papers will soon make themselves heard, and in spite of all opposition be freed from the tax fraudulently imposed upon their local circulations, a few papers are taking a stand to have newspaper postage abolished altogether. In Great Britain and Brazil papers already circulate free of postage, and that is clearly the only *uniform system* that can be adopted having in it a shadow of justice. But a little reflection will satisfy every body that a free system never can be carried into effect in this country unles the government is willing to allow the Pastoffice Department to be taxed at least *twenty millions per annum to pay the expenses.* The venders of flash papers, and the cheap trast in the large cities would send forth ten tons per week all over the Union, to load down steamboats, railroads and stages, and besides, the vendors of quack medicines, the owners of mammoth clothing stores, and large city establishments of all kinds, would get up newspapers of their own to circulate their advertisements at the expense of the government, and tax the Postoffice Department at least ten millions per annum in addition, for they also would send tons to all parts of the Union. This they are now doing to a considerable extent, causing large expense and labor in attending to what is as much mere individual business as letters, and of no public utility whatever. But Congress can give the people the full legitimate benefit of a free system, and that by giving all papers a free circulation a short distance, say thirty miles, or throughout their counties, and that will be sufficient for all public purposes, for the local papers give the people just as much information as any others, and would soon be rendered as valuable.

Just Like Them.—It is stated that, on the day of Gen. Taylor's reception at Pittsburgh, the iron works were all stopped, to enable the persons employed in them to participate in the ceremonies; and that the owners made him believe that they were stopped on account of the "ruinous effect" of the present Tariff!

☞ The New York Herald—an original, and claiming to be *the earliest*, Taylor paper—says:

"We have every reason to believe that a more corrupt, deceitful, and selfish cabinet than the present one never existed at Washington. How long are the honor of the President and the public interests to remain in such hands?"

The *Herald* is famed for telling home truths when it deals in that article at all, but it never regailed its readers before, with one so plain as this.

Why Hungary has Fallen.—The Pennsylvanian says: "A very intelligent friend in Paris writes that the fact is susceptible of proof that Gorgey, the young Hungarian General, was purchased by Russian gold. Two millions of dollars were previously offered to Dembriski, another of the Hungarian generals, but he indignantly spurned the bribe and exposed the plot."

☞ *Lord Byron once said, that "with all his follies he was never guilty of stopping his paper because its editor happened to displease him."—Exchange.*

Byron was'nt a modern politician or he would never have been guilty of saying so sensible a thing.

THE WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

The whigs held their annual county convention at the Court House in this city on Monday, and put in nomination a county Ticket. Of course a regular nomination in this county is as good as an election, hence we may set it down as a fixed fact that the fortunate individuals who compose that ticket will be our representatives in the next Legislature, etc., etc. No matter how obnoxious any of them may be to public censure—no matter how dishonestly they may have obtained their present performent, or to what tricks of political legerdomain they may have resorted to procure their nominations—no matter what better men they may have pushed aside and rode over—the whigs of Erie county are bound, like old Zach's three hundred slaves, to silently bow to the behests of their masters *here in town.* Never, since the day Morgan's ghost frightened them from their propriety, and furnished our town political speculators with a convenient hobby to ride upon, have they dared to bolt a regular nomination. Even though Belzebub himself should head their ticket—and we humbly submit whether one of his most favored imps does not hold that position in the present one?—they would swallow it, horns, hoofs and all. Bound together by the principle of the "five loves and two fishes," they contrive, by a system of rewards and punishments, to stifle every murmur which from time to time arises to the lips of such of the leaders as may unfortunately hold a poor hand in the county convention. Under such circumstances is it to wondered at, that—as Daniel Webster said of Gen. Taylor's—nominations, "not fit to be made" are forced down the throats of the party. Is it to be wondered at, that where party fealty and political subserviency are made the highest and brightest of virtues, men are placed in office, not because they come up to Gen. Taylor's *professed* standard of perferment, "honesty and capacity," but to appease a particular locality, or reward political tricksters! Something like this must have governed the late whig convention, in one at least, of their selections. In fact such considerations have always governed the actions of their conventions, and why not this?

What, for instance, could have induced a convention governed by other than the vilest political motives to place such a man as John H. Walker before the people for Senator. With his political reputation still putrid with the rotten carcass of the defunct United States Bank of Pennsylvania—with his moral honesty in regard to the re-charter of that accursed institution, still doubted by many, very many, of his own political friends, some of them members of the very convention that nominated him, it required more effrontery than was ever posessed by any political body but a whig convention of Erie county, to ask the people to support *such* a nominee! Yet he will be supported, and elected, by the very men who we have heard, time and again, denounce him with a bitterness we dare not imitate, and with epithets we would be ashamed to repeat. Yes, John H. Walker will be voted for and elected by such men! We wish them joy upon his nomination!—and when their noses come to the grind-stone, and their *masters* lead them up to the polls, we shall take pleasure in bearing witness to the lamb-like docility with which they stultify themselves, and spaniel-like, lick the hand that has chastised them.

It would be strage indeed, if, in forming a county ticket, some good men should not be, *by mistake perhaps*, placed upon it even by an Erie county whig convention! Of this character is one of the nominees for the legistature—we mean James C. Reid, Esq., of this city. In this gentleman the whigs of Erie, have a candidate every way worthy of their support. We know him intimately, and aside from politics, will take pleasure in seeing him in the legislature. With the other candidate for the legislatuie, Mr. Hart, we are not acquainted, but presume, as heretofore, he is put on to *fill out* the ticket here, and vote in Harrisburg when and how his colleague tells him.

Of the rest of the ticket we have only to say that we are pleased that so bad a head has no worse a tail.

Portland, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

Maine Election.—Twelve towns in Cumberland county, give for Governor, Hamlin, Whig, 1969; Hubbard, 2526; Talbot, Free Soil, 495. The same towns last year gave Hamlin, Whig, 2306; Dana, Dem., 2871; Fressenden, Free Soil, 728.

Six towns in York county give Hamlin 1158; Hubbard, 1105; Talbot, 147. Last year, Hamlin 933, Dana, 1104; Fressenden, 228.

Returns from one town in Lincoln county, give Hamlin 151, Hubbard 119, Talbot 48. Last year, Hamlin 182, Dana 122, Fussenden 101.

Representatives Elected.—Portland elects two Whigs.

Gorham,	1	Democrat
Westbrook,	1	"
Cape Elizabeth,	1	"
Standish,	1	"
Kittery,	1	"
New Gloucester,	1	Whig.
Belfast,	1	"
Bangor,	1	"
Calis,	1	"
Saco,	1	"

Boston, Sept. 10—10 P. M.

Returns from 21 towns in the 4th District have been received, in which the votes add up as follows:

Thompson, Whig,	2659
Palfrey, Free Soil,	3158
Robinson, Democrat,	1076

At the preceding trial, the same towns gave—

Thompson,	2324
Palfrey,	2813
Robinson,	986

There is now a gain against Palfrey, and probably this election will result in no choice.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* says Mr. Crane, the Editor of the California *Whig*, a new federal paper for circulation in our Pacific possessions, is now in Philadelphia, collecting subscriptions. We suggest, after he is ready to go ahead, that he should raise the famous mottoes of his party, while they opposed the acquisition of California "It is not worth a dollar."—Daniel Webster.—"It should be surrendered back to Mexico, as a consideration of the nonpayment of the twelve millions due under the treaty of Gaudaloupe."—Mr Schenk. Either would be very apt to be received with great applause by the people of the new territories.

☞ In accordance with orders from Gen. Taylor's conscience keepers in Washington, the *Gazette* has changed its ground on the tariff question. Not long since it was furious for the unconditional restoration of the tariff of '42—*now*, that beloved measure, receives a cold shoulder, and in its stead, it faintly squeaks for the repeal of the bill of '46 *only* And it is shrewdly surmised that it would'nt even ask for that, but for the certainty that it cannot be repealed, in which event it is laying an anchor to windward in order to lay-to and grumble.

A Just Rebuke.—The brutal attack of the Washington *Republic* upon Mr. Bancroft, our distinguished American Minister to London, proves that the editors of that Journal have no ambition to commend their writings to the regard of decent or intelligent men. The New York *Mirror*, a decided and able whig Taylor paper, rebukes this attack in the following indignant terms:

"The Washington *Republic* has an article attempting to exalt Mr. Brodhead and to ridicule Mr. Bancroft. We think it signally fails in both efforts, and we cannot see that any capital is likely to be made by abusing a man, who is generally acknowledged to have been one of the Secretaries of the Navy we have ever had, by all the veterans of the service. The article in the *Republic* is both ungenerous and ungentlemanly."

☞ We find incorporated in the proceedings of all the Whig County meetings held throughout the State, resolutions complimentary to our follow-citizen, G. J. Ball, Esq., for his able and efficient management of the State finances.—*Gazette*

We also find in the *Erie Commercial Advertiser*, the organ of John H. Walker, almost every week open attacks upon the political reputation of the same gentleman, notwithstanding "his able and efficient management of the State finances," and we have as yet looked in vain for a defence from his *personal* organ, the *Gazette!* Put that and that together, will you!

☞ Col. Benton spoke at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 9th of August, to about 600 people in a grove. His speech was entirely new, and said to be bolder than his first one at Jefferson City. Among other things he said that "Slavery is now both abolished and prohibited in New Mexico."

Arrival of the Europa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—2½ P. M.

There is an increased business in manufacturing and more firmness. Money abundant but in better demand at 2½ per cent.

Cotton is quoted 5⅝ for fair Mobile and uplands and 5⅞ for fair Orleans. Sales for the week 13,000 bales.

Flour dull—old western canal is quoted 23sa24s. Unspected 19sa19s6d. Corn in moderate request at 25sa[illegible]s for mixed and yellow, and 27s6da28 for prime white. No quotations for wheat.

The cholera is on the increase in England.

HUNGARY.—The London News in speculating upon the cause and result of the downfall of Hungary says:—The general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian General surrendered with his army to Paskewich, on a pledge being given by the Russian commander, that his master the Czar, would guarrantee the independence of Hungary. The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt that General Klapka still held possession of Comorn, and one account affirms that on the 18th ult., an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

Gen. Haynau in his last bulletin reports that at the present moment all the Banat and all Transylvania are cleared of the insurgents. The letter from Georgey to Klapka directing the surrender of Comorn assigns no reason for the course other than he had become convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, and that he wished to give peace to his country as the only expedient to save it from utter perdition. A letter from Kossuth written before he knew of the surrender of Georgey, is said on Austrian authority, to have been found which contains a frank admission, that the Magyar cause was irretrievably lost. Since the capitulation of Arad 25000 had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured.

Gen. Paskiewich had delivered over the chiefs of the rebellion, the former deputies of the Diet all prisoners and materials of war to the Austrian commander. A dispatch from Gen. Wallweden reached Timeswar on the 16th August announced from Lugos that the Hungarian leader, Leazor, of the 9th corps had made proposals of capitulation to Gen. Limbschen, who was in pursuit of him, stipulating for the free retreat of the officers upon parole, on oaths to present themselves when summoned. Gen Haynau, however, rejected these conditions and summoned Leazor to surrender at descretion, meanwhile the pursuit continued without relaxation.—Accounts from Pesth of the 21st, state that it was rumored that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia, other reports affirm that he had been seen passing through Lippa, another account still from Turkey assumes that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they embarked in an English ship.

Information was received in Paris on Wednesday that the Russians and Austrians had marched towards Switzerland with the view of closely watching the movements of revolutionary junto assembled at Genova, in which Ledru Rollin and Boichot are suspecting of taking a very conspecious part in the under circles of diplomacy. The idea is said to have been revived of a new holy alliance for the maintenance of European peace, of which France is to be a prominent member.

ITALY.—The Milan Gazette of the 24th announces the important fact of the capitulan of Venice which took place on the 22d. The terms agreed upon were unconditional and found strictly upon a proclimation of Field Marshall Cout Radetzky, issued by him on the 14th.—The siege though during its continuance formiable to the Venetians was disastrous to the besiegers. The Austrian officers made out that their loss from cholera had amounted to 20,000 men.

☞ IN EVERY AGE OF THE WORLD, the professions have been slow to admit the value of new discoveries, or the expediency of adopting them in practice. It is not to the legal profession that we look for reforms in Jurisprudence, neither we find the advocates of medical reform among physicians.—Each deprecates whatever is found to inovate upon received opinions and established usage. Hence the opposition which medical men too often exhibit to the use of private remedies whatever their acknowledged value, or great efficency in the cure of disease. No medicine ever done more for the relief of human suffering than Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. The certainty with which it cures Fever and Ague, and eradicates bile from the system, is acknowledged by all.

Be particular to enquire for *Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue* and take no other.

For sale by J. H. Burton, Agent, Erie, Pa.

☞ IT IS A POSITIVE FACT, and has become a common saying that "*Sloan's Ointment and Condition Powders*" are rapidly superceeding all other remedies for all diseases of horses and cattle. The beauty of the medicines consist in their Purity and Safety, to wit they may be used ever so freely without any danger of taking cold, or any other injury resulting from their frequent use, and never fail to cure if the directions are followed.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ DR. M'LANES LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy is rapidly increasing, and we are every day receiving orders from a distance for lots, which we find it almost impossible to impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most sceptical of its excellence. We select from a file of similar documents, the following.

"COVINGTON, OHIO, May 15, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—As I am engaged in selling a few very choice medicines, I do not consider my stock complete, unless I have a supply of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co. which sell very fast and I wish a new supply immediately.

JACOB WIDNER, P. M."

For sale by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ NOW, that the season for Coughs and Colds are advancing, we cannot do better than to urge upon our citizens the importance of guarding themselves against unnecessary exposures to the changes in the weather experienced in our climate at this time of the year. The introduction of Fall always brings with it a troublesome variety of weather, and the sudden transitions we feel from heat to cold, from dry to moist states of the atmosphere, frequently impart to our systems the first characters of disease, and lay the foundation of the numerous consumptive complaints so prevalent among our people. It is the wiser part to prevent, if possible, the formation of those diseases, by a proper respect for the laws which govern our bodies; but when Coughs and Colds do come, and before the Lungs become dangerously affected, we should have recourse to that efficacious and deservedly popular remedy for all diseases of the chest and lungs, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ See advertisement

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., in Erie, by L. I. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. GEORGE S. PENGRA, of Green co., Wisconsin, to Miss MARIAH WATTS, of Girard, in this county.

DIED.

In Waterford, on the 6th inst., of dysentary, REED, infant son of D. C. W. & Mary J. Hutchins, aged 23 months.

At the same place on the 8th inst., SAMUEL, son of Samuel & Sophia F. Hutchins, of inflammation of the bowels, aged 18 years and 7 months.

FIRST IN MARKET.

MRS. WARD, has just received this morning, the Latest Styles of Fall Ribbons. Also, China Pearl Tulip Braid Bonnets, which will be sold at Buffalo prices.
Erie, Sept. 15, 1847.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his Patrons for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he still continues the above business at

No. 7, Park Row, Reed House.

The Fashions for 1849 & '50 are just received and he considers himself perfectly competent to imitate the present modes in a satisfactory manner. Regular Journeymen Tailors only are employed in making COATS at this shop. His prices are as low as at any respectably *Custom Shop* in the United States, and will always be [illegible] uniform. This is unquestionably the best place for a man to get his Cloth made up to order, as the subscriber has nothing to do with *Slop Clothing*. The *Custom* branch exclusively being his business, the public are very respectfully solicited to leave their orders here for any thing in the above line. Unprecedented success in CUTTING warrants the subscriber in anticipating a continuance of the favors of all who wish good clothes.

NAVAL and MILITATY UNIFORMS made in the best possible manner, having had much experience in this particular branch.

CUTTING, for others to make up, will be done as usual with [illegible] care.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1849. G. B. KEENE.

Wanted immediately, 4 or 5 regular Journeymen who understand making fashionable clothes. None other than good mechanics need apply. K.

Fall Goods, Fall Goods.

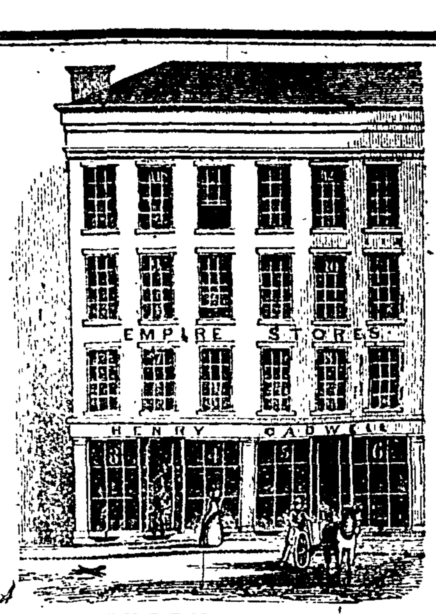
WE are now receiving at No. 1 Reed House, the first arrival of Fall Goods in the City, to which we would invite the attention of purchasers, comprising some very choice styles of black and colored dress Silks and Berages, Mons de Laines, Ginghams and Prints, which for styles, qualities and prices, we think cannot fail to please. 18

Erie, Sept. 15 1849. J. D. CLARK.

FOR SALE.

ONE of G. A. Prince's celebrated improved MELODIANS. For terms inquire at Mrs. Brunkers, corner of Fifth and Peach streets.

Erie, Sept. 16, 1849. 3t18.



EMPIRE STORES.

FOR CASH NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

LETTER FROM MR. CADWELL.

New York, Sept. 4, 1849.

Mr. Bennett—Sir: Before this you have received 11 tons of Iron per sch. Smead. There are 10 tons more at Buffalo. The balance of the 50 tons of our importation of Hardware, Chains, Crockery, &c. are now in port and will soon be shipped on the Canal. Files are one fourth of a pound sterling below last import, chain a shade lower. In fact all kinds of goods have advanced since ours were invoiced. When the fact is known to the consumer that by importing our Goods we save 15 or 20 per cent from New York Jobbers prices, we shall draw trade at least 75 miles around. There are but few goods imported to Buffalo or Pittsburgh—at any rate we can compete with any of them, and some of our Goods we can sell a shade lower this fall. Let our motto be, for cash not be undersold this side of the Atlantic. H. CADWELL.

EMPIRE AHEAD AGAIN.

RECEIVED this day by Express at the Empire Stores, a Splendid assortment of Dress Satins and Silks, Bonnet Satins, Silk Vestings, Muslin Delaines, Cashmeres, Tarltons, Bafred Mulls, Silk, and Linnen Edgings, a new Style of Velvet Ribbon and Gimps for Trimming Dresses, Black Belt Ribbons, &c. &c.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1848. H. CADWELL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1849, on the premises, the following described property, to wit: All the following described piece of land lying, situate and being in the village of Wesleyville, in the township of Harborcreek, county of Erie, and state of Penn'a. and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech stump on Millcreek townsip line, thence by land of Shaddack's heirs south 27¼ degrees, east 17 4-10 perches to the centre of the Buffalo road;—thence by said road, south 61 deg., west 6 perches; thence by land of Warham Taggart north 27¼ deg., west nine perches; thence south 61 deg., west 6 perches; thence north 27¼ degrees, west 20 2-10 perches; thence by same, and Anthony Soules' land, south 65 deg. west 32 perches to Millcreek line; thence along said line, north 27 3-4 degrees, west 20 perches, and thence by same north 60¼ deg., east 41¼ perches to the place of beginning, containing 7 acres 37 perches strict measure, and having erected thereon a Brick dwelling house, with a wood-house attached, a frame store house and frame barn.

Also, One equal undivided tenth part of the following described piece of land, viz: Beginning on the east side of the road leading to Colt's Station, thence by land of E. J. Kelso, north 61 degrees, east 8 perches: thence by lot of John Duncan, south 29 degrees, east 5 2-9 perches: thence by land of J. Dewey south 61 degrees, west 6 2-10 perches, and thence on the east side of said road north 18 degrees, west 5 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 26 4-10 perches of land neat measure, having erected thereon a frame house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments thereafter, with interest to be paid with each instalment, to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage on the premises.

ALLXANDER M'CLELAND, Exec'r.

By order of the Court, September 7, 1849.

3t18 JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

SHOES.—The Ladies can find at No. 1 Reed House, some new styles of Walking Shoes; also, a good assortment of Children's Shoes and Gaiters. Please call and examine, J. D. CLARK,

Sept. 15, 1849. 18

WHITE FISH.

100 HALF BBLS. White Fish, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at

Sept. 8, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores, Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c. &c.,

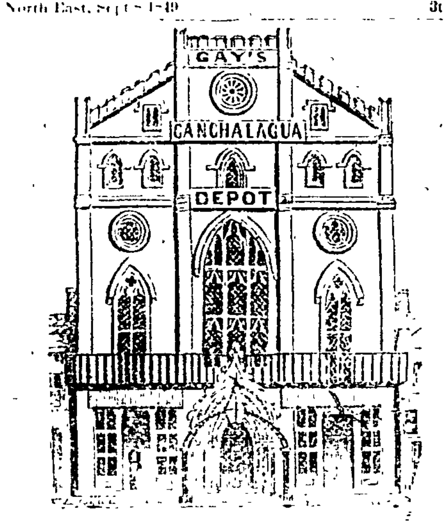
Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1849. M. S. PETTIT.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in North East township, on the 25th of August, a Bay Mare, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, a small white strip in the forehead, and some white spots on the off hind foot. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take it away. THOMAS BARNHART.

North East, Sept 8 1849. 3t17



GAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,

A Californian plant of Rare Medical Virtues.

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, *Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Billious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, obstructions, Fluxes, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetites, and all diseases originating in*

Constipation of the Bowels or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It gives tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly admitted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In coroboration of the above, read the annexed communication, as

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

From the Graefenberg Company.

Sir.—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company*, I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Canchalagua* into this country by yourself; and am free to say that no Medicine stands so deservedly high as your extract, of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a confirmed case of BRONCHITIS. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA FAR, VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL THE SARSAPARILLAS OF THE DAY, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the CANCHALAGUA, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

Sold by Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa., 3m17

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

Threshing Machines and Horse Power.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is engaged in manufacturing Threshing Machines and Horse Power of different kinds, which he keeps constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices, warranted to do as good work as any in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase either of the above articles will do well to call on the subscriber one door east of the Halfway House in Harborcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

EZRA THROOP.

Harborcreek, September 1, 1849. 3m16

A CARD.

Whipple's Daguerreian Gallery,

OVER THE ERIE BANK,

IS now open for the reception of visitors. Those who want a good Daguerreotype for a mere trifle, should embrace the earliest opportunity to secure one or more of these mementoes of life, which under the trying circumstances of a final separation from friends no price can Purchase.

Erie, Sept 1.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of R. A. BAKER,

Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Le Bœuff township, about the 1st of March last, a two year old Brindle Steer. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. THOMAS M'KINLEY.

Le Bœuff, September 1, 1849. 3t16

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Harborcreek Township, on the on the 17th day of August, a deep red steer, supposed to be three years old, a crop off the right ear. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JESSE SALTSMAN.

Harborcreek, September 1, 1849. 3t16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Chauncy Webster late of North East deceased, having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELLA COWDEN, of Harborcreek, Adm'r.

September 1, 1849. 6t16

NEW MAIL ROUTE From Erie to Warren:

VIA WATSBURGH, COLUMBUS, WRIGHTSVILLE, PITTSFIELD, YOUNGSVILLE, IRVIN, PA.,

THE subscriber has the contract for carrying the mail three times a week each way through the above places, with a good team, a two horse covered wagon, and with an experienced and careful driver—a regular old knight of the whip.

The stage will leave Wattsburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Will leave Warren on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. JOHN LYON.

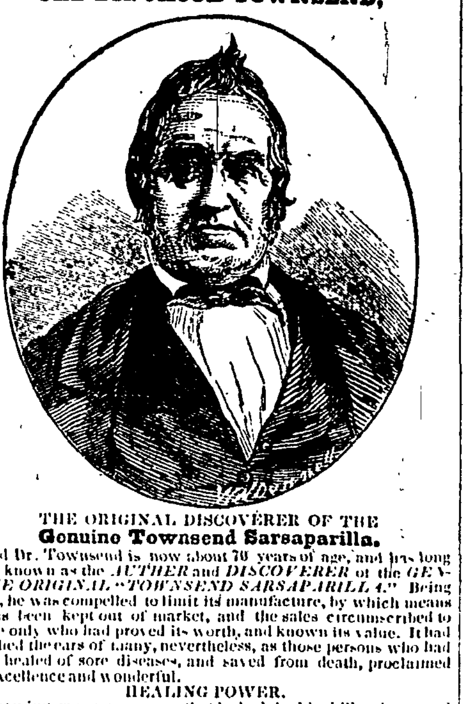
Wattsburgh, September 1, 1849. 2m16

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,



THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bredth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT;* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS,* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday September 10, under the superintendence of,

J. HENRY BLACK, A. B.

Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.

Mr. EDWARD P. B. ORTON,

Teacher of Mathematics and German.

Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN.

Teacher in English Litature, Penmanship and Vocal Music.

Mr. JOHN H. MILLER,

Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.

Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON,

Preceptress, and Teacher of French, astronomy and Botany.

Miss CATHARINE B. DEBBE,

Teacher of Music.

Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$4 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	3 00
In Primary Studies:	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with the academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for Music is $6 00: for Drawing $2 00.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction THOS. H. SILL, President.

GEO. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Wareham Waters, late of Union township, deceased. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and any person indebted to said deceased will please to make payment immediately.

WILSON SHEPARD, of Union Township, Adm'r.

September 1, 1849. 6t16

FOR RENT.

THE Office over my store lately occupied by Thompson & Graham as a Law Office. Possession given immediately.

N. B. For sale, the following Law Books, 1 vol. Addison, 2 do Dallas, 4 do Yates, 6 do Bins 3 do Penna. 16 do Sergt. and Watts, 6 do Barrs, and 3 do Park and Johnson, and a few volums Pa. Laws bound. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

WOOD WOOD!!

WANTED at this Office IMMEDIATELY, for which the high est price will be paid in accounts.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

RASCALITY AND DECEPTION,

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS CAREFULLY.

THERE is a Sarsaparilla for sale called old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the original, &c. This is a notorious falsehood. Dr. Townsend has expended over $300,000 the last eight years in advertising his Sarsaparilla, which has obtained a character and reputation throughout the United States and a greater part of the world—the sale being enormous.

This excited the cupidity of certain unprincipled men, and an old man who wes engaged in peddling cheap publications about the streets of New York, for a number of years. This man's name is Jacob Townsend. He applied to a number of men to get employment, or to sell the use of his name, to put up Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, stating the large sales and sums we had expended in advertising, as an inducement to embark into the business. Among others, he applied to Charles Watrous, Esq., Editor of the Jamaica Farmer, who scorned such a proposition. Mr. H. Q. ANDREWS, formerly one of the proprietors of McAllister's Ointment, RALPH POMEROY, formerly Cashier and Financier of the broken Shin-Plaster Bank at Bellville, New Jersey, JOHN SKILLMAN, and WILLIAM THOMPSON, under the name of THOMPSON, SKILLMAN & Co., have employed this old man, and agreed, we understand, to pay him seven dollars a week for the use of his name. These men have been insulting and libeling us in all possible forms, in hopes we would notice them, and bring them and their decoction into market. Let the public decide upon the course of these *honest and honorable men.*

ONE OF THEIR TRICKS.

They say that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla sours and ferments—this is false; as we have kept it through the whole year in New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies—in fact the older it grows the better it becomes. We made a few bottles by mistake, last Spring, that spoiled. This we regretted, and exchanged as soon as possible; such an accident will never occur again. This they attempt to make a great story of, and say that the whole of our Sarsaparilla sours, &c., when they are aware that they are publishing falsehoods.

ANOTHER TRICK.

We went to an expense of five hundred dollars to get up a splendid steel engraving for our label, and had the portrait of Dr. Townsend on it to distinguish it from all others, and prevent mistakes. These men are now getting up a label on steel, with a portrait of old Jacob Townsend—let the public decide upon such transactions, and let them remember that *none is genuine and the original, unless* signed with the name of S. P. Townsend. The plate is engraved on steel and contains the portrait of Dr. Townsend, three female figures, and a view of our factory. The spurious has no factory or female figures.

Dr. Townsend no Physician.

These men also publish that Dr. Townsend is no physician; this like all other statements, are false. Dr. Townsend attended two of the best Medical Schools in the country, has studied the different theories of medicine and practiced for the last fifteen years; has experimented several years, and expended large sums in bringing his medicines to perfection.

This old Jacob Townsend,

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old physician, &c. He is no physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that theirs is the old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no connection of Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

FALSE REPORTS.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead—this they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c., &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

OUR COURSE.

Being satisfied by the experiments and the results of the medicine in eradicating disease, we resolved to place it before the world. At that time all of the Sarsaparillas for sale was put up in small vials of four and five ounces, and sold for one dollar per bottle. We could afford to sell a quart bottle of the purest and best article for the same. We resolved to do so and was laughed at and our Sarsaparilla called molasses and water by the other manufacturers, who said a good article could not be afforded for the price. A few years, and they learned the difference of this. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla almost entirely superceded the others, being infinitely better, and five times the quantity for the same price. Of late these men have made a great discovery, which is, that they have been selling a smaller vial of medicine for one dollar, which they could afford for twenty or twenty-five cents. For these same men now put up their Sarsaparillas in Quart bottles, very nearly resembling ours, for the same price as they formerly sold the small ones, and ask the people to purchase. The people are not so green however. They have copied our labels, circulars, and shape of the bottles as near as they dare. Their course and ours we leave for a discerning public to act upon.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Townsend having ten years since discovered a new formula of compounding the Sarsaparilla with other ingredients, and succeeded in producing a fluid that resembled in its action upon the digestive organs, the saliva, or grastic juice of the human body.—A liquid, when taken into the system, created new, rich, and pure blood—which would sustain, prolong, and create new life—for the blood is the life—resolved, after three years of experiments, to bring it before the public. Sanguine that it required only to be known to be appreciated, being thoroughly convinced that to cleanse, purify and strengthen the circulation, was the great secret of eradicating disease. The conviction led to the discovery of Dr. Townsend's Compound of the Sarsaparilla. Satisfied that by diminishing the quantity of blood in the system, the life also was diminished, and that the true theory was to produce a healthy circulation. The theory having proved true, it is adopted wholly or in part, at present, by a large number of medical gentlemen, and the remedies more effectual than we anticipated—hence the wonderful success of this medecine.

THE ROOT WE USE.

We use the best Honduras Sarsaparilla. The last year we purchased more than ten times the amount of Sarsaparilla of all other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in America. Mr. Blonca, Esq., a merchant in the Honduras trade, and others, export it fresh and direct from Honduras for us. Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., No. 169, South street, have fitted up expensive and extensive machinery to rasp by steam the heart of the Quash, or lignum vitæ wood. They furnish us over 1,500 barrels the last season. Our Yellow Dock, which we use a great quantity of, is cultivated in fields by the Shakers at New Lebanon and Iskeuna, and consequently the very best—far better than is generally used. We employ over one hundred men and boys collecting Roots, &c. in the proper seasons. Indeed all our arrangements are the most perfect and complete of any other similar establishment in the world, and our medicine is unequalled,

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have at our manufactory all machinery that is required to make the very best medicine from the Sarsaparilla that was ever produced. We have powerful steam engines to grind out and extract the root. We also have extensive vats for settling and filling, &c., such as were never before used in the preparation of any medicine. No other manufacturer of Sarsaparilla has steam power to manufacture by.

☞ The above Sarsaparilla is sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie, who are the only authorized agents for Erie county. 3m10

Osgoods India Chologogue.

AT the whole sale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S.
Erie July 7, 1849 Wholeale Agent Erie

GLOVES.—Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, &c., a fine assortment at.
S. R. DEWEY'S
Erie, August 1, 1849.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber.

⅝ Boards ⅝	inches thick, 14 to 30	inches wide.
" "	15 to 30	" "
Inch Boards	16 to 30	" "
Chair Plank, 1¼ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.		

Scantling, 3 by 4 inches.

Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.

Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie, May 19.

NEATS FOOT OIL.

FOR Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., Much superior to Tanners Oil. Kept constantly on hand by. J. H BURTON.
Erie July, 7 1849. 8

HATS! HATS!

Late Fashions for 1849 at Smyth's

I HAVE received from one of the first manufactories in New York a few CASES OF SILK HATS. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them, together with a superior quality of my own manufacture. The subscriber would also, respectfully remind the public that all kinds of goods in his line will be sold at prices to suit the times. S. SMYTH.
Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

COAL SHOVELS.

AMES No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store.
REED & SANFORD.
August 18. No. 3 Reed House.

Straw Hats.

STRAW HATS for *one shilling* and other things proportionately cheap, at T. W. MOORE'S.

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!

WARM AND COLD.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of this community to the important fact—important on account of its immediate and necessary connection with health, happiness and length of days—that he has recently fitted up in good style, both of accommodation, and appearance, the large commodious room in the rear of his Shaving Apartment, and under the Post Office, as a complete Bathing Establishment.

He flatters himself that, from his ample arrangements, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction. His Bathing Apparatus, and furniture principally, were purchased east—regard being had, in so doing, only to its convenient make and superior material.

Those wishing to indulge in the universally acknowledged luxury of a cooling, cleansing, cheering bath, can be accomodated at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

August 14 A. VOSBURGH.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.

RICHARD GAGGIN.

Erie, August 25. 15

WESTERN BAKER.

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Stafford on the canal near 8th st., adjoining the hotel kept by A. M. Tarbell, solicits the patronage of the public in general. He will keep constantly on hand all articles in the above business viz:

Loaf Bread, Hard Bread, Pilot Bread, Boston Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Cakes, Rusk, Buns, Pies, &c. &c.

Parties can be furnished on the shortest notice with any description, or size of cake from Patty to 70 Pyrimids. Families Supplied each afternoon, Sundays excepted, by leaving their address at the Bakery, at which place the undersigned will be found in readiness to fill with promptness all orders to him directed.

CHARLES MORTON.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 4t15

Franklin Canal Company,

AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT A RAIL ROAD TO LAKE ERIE.

THE books are now open for subscription to the stock in the above company at the office of Galbraiths & Lane in the Borough of Erie. JOHN GALBRAITH, President.

Erie, August 18, 1849. 14

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Andrew Herd, late of Le Bœuff township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. KINVEN }
WM. BRACKEN. } Adm'rs.

Erie, August 11, 1849. 6t13

1000 LBS. Fire Proof Paint, for sale at No. 6 Reed House by CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, August 11, 1849.

Oranges and Lemons.

A FEW Boxes of Fresh Oranges and Lemons just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

Raisins and Figs.

A GOOD article can be found at T. W. MOORE'S.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

FAMILY OINTMENT.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting Insensible Prespiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieveing pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Five Large Deep Ulcers.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS., March 2, 1849.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: In my opinion, the greatest cures affected are those that have longest resisted the skill of the *Medical Faculty*. Admitting that to be a fact, I have a case in point, to wit: *Mr. James Hexford*, of *Sheboygan Falls*, was crippled two years with *five large deep ulcers*, just above the ankle.—The leg was so much swollen he could not get on a boot. Nearly all the most popular *Physicians* in various places, have treated his case without any beneficial effect

Last August *Mr. Hexford* solicited my advice. I succeeded in reducing the swelling and healed two of the sores. The other three I labored at till the first of February, without much if any benefit, when I gave him a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in three weeks he was well. Respectfully yours.

C. B. OSTRANDER, M. D.

Burnt to Cinders.

W. B. SLOAN:—

Dear Sir: Justice demands that I should return to you my thanks for your UNPARALLELED OINTMENT. Three weeks ago my daughter's clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, they were all burnt to cinders, the child was so badly burned that death seemed inevitable in less than twenty-four hours. Your *Ointment* was recommended, and used with success—it gave perfect relief. It is needless to add that the child is now well and about her business. The *medicine* is *all* and *more* than it is recommended to be. Every family and person should have it in their possession.

I feel indebted to you for my child's life, and anything that I can do for you or your medicine, I am ready and willing to perform.

Your humble servant.

JOHN H. CRANE.

FLINT CREEK, Lake Co., Ill., }
Feb. 28th, 1849. }

On his Hands and Knees.

MR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: I hereby certify that my son Albert, eleven years of age, was afflicted in his feet from the time he first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of cracks, causing pain and much affliction, many times he was obliged to go on his hands and knees, and no time has he been free from the sore affliction until now. Baffling the skill of several physicians, but to our surprise his feet are now perfectly smooth soft and free from cracks, all from one application of your Ointment, I would say the boy put it on himself as an experiment of his own, from hearing it recommended. Nothing more was thought of it for three weeks, at which time his feet were near about in a healthy state, and are now the same as though they never had been otherwise. Yours, &c.,

ISAAC PADEN.

Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., April 2d, 1849.

Doctoring in Galena.

MR. SLOAN.—Dear Sir About three years ago I was severely injured in one of my legs by the falling of a pile of wood which occasioned large running ulcers. Nearly every doctor in Galena tried to cure them; but tried in vain, until from sympathy and improper treatment my other leg became as bad as the one originally wounded. I despaired of ever being well again—but in order that I might neglect no means within my reach, I purchased of your agent in Galena some of your Ointment, and you can judge of my surprise and gratitude better than I can express it, to find myself entirely well before I had finished using the second box.

These facts I make known that others afflicted may believe and not delay using so valuable an Ointment as yours has proved to be. Respectfully, your grateful friend,

EVAN DAVIS.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 19, 1848.

The Child was Healed:

York Precinct, Du Page Co., Ill.,
Dec. 27th, 1848.

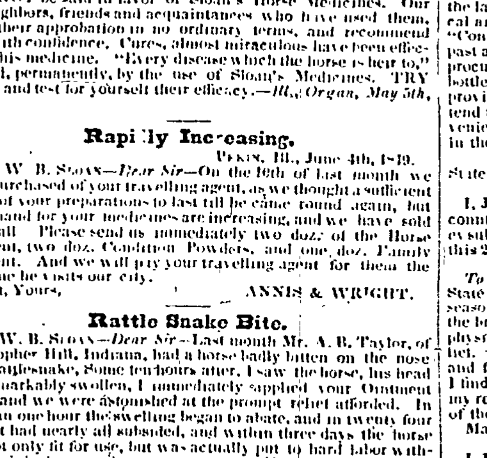
MR. W. B. SLOAN—SIR: Last summer one of my children was badly bitten by a rattlesnake. We applied your Ointment freely, and "the child was healed."

Also, I had a horse wounded in the stifle joint, in which he took cold and became so much swollen and distressed, that the horse was supposed worthless, but by a free use of your Ointment, was soon cured.

We have used the Ointment in a great many other cases, with equal success.

WALTER WHITBECK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness,

SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels:

AND is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches of Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

Too Much

CANNOT be said in favor of Sloan's Horse Medicines. Our neighbors, friends and acquaintances who have used them, testify their approbation in no ordinary terms, and recommend them with confidence. Cures, almost miraculous have been effected by this medicine. "Every disease which the horse is heir to," is cured, permanently, by the use of Sloan's Medicines. TRY THEM and test for yourself their efficacy.—*Ill. Organ, May 5th, 1849.*

Rapidly Increasing.

PEKIN, Ill., June 4th, 1849.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—*Dear Sir*—On the 10th of last month we purchased of your travelling agent, as we thought a sufficient supply of your preparations to last till he came round again, but the demand for your medicines are increasing, and we have sold nearly all. Please send us immediately two doz. of the Horse Ointment, two doz. Condition Powders, and one doz. Family Ointment. And we will pay your travelling agent for them the next time he visits our city.

Respt, Yours, ANNIS & WRIGHT.

Rattle Snake Bite.

DR. W. B. SLOAN—*Dear Sir*—Last month Mr. A. B. Taylor, of Gopher Hill, Indiana, had a horse badly bitten on the nose by a Rattlesnake, Some ten hours after, I saw the horse, his head was remarkably swollen, I immediately applied your Ointment freely, and we were astonished at the prompt relief afforded. In less than one hour the swelling began to abate, and in twenty four hours it had nearly all subsided, and within three days the horse was not only fit for use, but was actually put to hard labor without any injurious result. Yours, Respt.,

L. S. BARTLETT.

Chicago, June 9th, 1849.

Omnipresent Sloan.

WHILE sitting quietly at our table yesterday afternoon, we were approached by a good-looking stranger, who having heard of the large circulation of the *Globe*, inquired our price for advertising a popular Medicine. We told him at once that we did not wish to make any farther contracts for advertising as our columns devoted to that purpose were full. The stranger was upon the point of retiring when we observed on one corner of his paper a name that instantly struck us as an old acquaintance—yes, it was none other than SLOAN—the "omnipresent Sloan," as we used to call him. The name may be a new one in this particular locality, but it is in every house in the North-west, as the great inventor of "Sloan's Family Ointment," and also of the best "condition powder" for horses, extant, and last though most important, of "Sloan's Tannin Paste," for leather. Now inasmuch as we knew the well-earned reputation of these celebrated Western medicines and pastes, and moreover knew Sloan himself to be one of the best men in his profession in the country, we concluded to insert the advertisement, as a matter of Public Utility, and our readers will find it as soon as we can make room

We say, Sloan, do you keep that old *strap* hanging up in your office yet?—*Cincinnati Daily Globe, May 9th, 1849.*

Best Medicine.

ADDISON, Kane Co., Ill., June 2d, 1849.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—Sir—I send by the bearer fifty cents, for which you will please send me a box of your Ointment. I think it the *best medicine* for wounds in horses that I have ever used. Early in the spring I had a very valuable horse so badly kicked that I considered him spoiled for the season, if not forever. I commenced using your Ointment, and in two weeks the horse was able to work, I have used him almost every day since. Last Saturday I had another horse badly hurt by cutting his foot with a drag-tooth, but I have so much confidence in the Ointment that I am not much alarmed about it. By sending the Ointment you will greatly oblige. Yours,

LEWIS LESTER.

Highly Spoken of.

Extract from the "Waukesha Democrat," Wis. May 9, 1849.

SLOANS MEDICINES.—A subscriber writing from the town of New Berlin, requests us to say that he has used Mr. Sloan's Horse Ointment in several instances during the past winter, and always with the desired effect, and wishes us to recommend it to those who have the use and care of horses. Mr. Sloan's medicines are highly spoken of generally, and from the favorable acquaintance we have with that gentleman, we are led to believe that they are prepared with a view to give a real benefit to whatever purpose they are recommended.

"By Telegraph."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5th, 1849.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—Sir—Please send us immediately 12 dozen of your Condition Powders, and 12 doz. of your Ointment. We cannot wait the arrival of your travelling Agent. We have calls every day for these articles. Do not fail to send the above bill immediately. We will pay your travelling agent the first time he visits us again. Yours, truly,

BIRCHALL & OWEN.

ALL GONE.

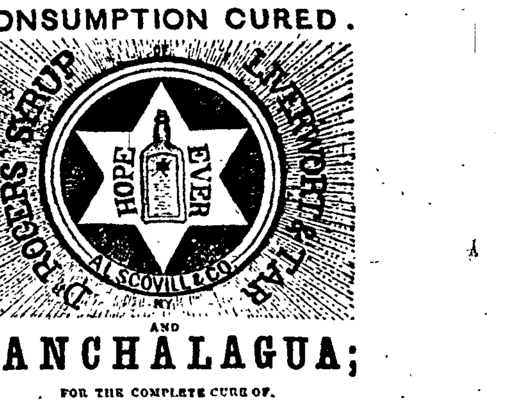
CANTON, Fulton Co., Ill., }
May 10th 1849. }

W. B. SLOAN—*Dear Sir*—Your Agent passed through our place about two weeks since, of whom we purchased a small supply of your "Condition Powder and Ointment." They are "*all gone*," and we believe they are the best medicines for the diseases of Horses ever invented. You will please forward us a supply as soon as possible, say four dozen Condition Powders, and three dozen Ointment. Should you send us the above bill, ship to care W. A. Dickerman & Co., Copperas Creek Landing. We will remit by mail, or pay to your traveling agent, as you may desire.

Yours, truly, HIPPLE & DWIRE.

Erie, August 11, 1849. 13—49

CONSUMPTION CURED.


DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT & TAR
HOPE
EVER
A. L. SCOVILL & CO.
N. Y.

AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in CONSUMPTION. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made *just to sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation*—the original recipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long-tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Recipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery* or *deception* about it, but that it is a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary-sized advertisement can *begin* to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine—the *description, nature*, &c., of its principal ingredients—the *effect* they are designed to have upon the human system—and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this Pamphlet extensively; but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one, *gratis*. It will well repay a perusal. The *hints* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or family, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its favor which is perfectly irresistible.

Such being our confidence in its virtues, we are willing to *warrant* the Medicine in every recent case, (if used according to the directions,) and where the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by returning the bottle within 24 hours' time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. ☞ See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their *Principal Office*, No. 65 Warren st., New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid.*

☞ Be sure to ask for *Dr. A. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERPOOL, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, and let no other be palmed on to you.

CAUTION.—*None genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper a *note of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

☞ Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA has proved itself to be the *most extraordinary* medical aid in curing that usually fatal disease *Consumption*. But, it should be remembered, this medicine is as efficacious and valuable in the *incident stages*, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., before the Lungs are so far gone that ulceration has taken place. It is seldom, if ever, known to fail in breaking up the most obstinate and distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours' time, if the directions are strictly followed. The *genuine*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale at Carter & Brother and Burtin & Perkins, Erie Pa.,

— *From the Medical Reporter.*

STRONG TESTIMONY.

☞ "The columns of the Press throughout the country seem to be so filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases, 'flesh is heir to,' that one hardly knows what to do in case of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the *remarkable cures*, and the high order and vast amount of testimony lately brought under our personal notice of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state, that for *Coughs* and *Colds*, and that hydra-headed monster, CONSUMPTION, we think the above preparation a safe, speedy, and certain cure. To all our friends we say, TRY IT; and if it does not help you, nothing else will."

DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD!

☞ By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, *very many*, fall victims to their prudence. We have seen the *young bride* blooming like a bird of paradise—the fair of flower hope, the pride of her father, and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing before her fancy, with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's hue. We have seen all this changed—aye, the *wedding garment* for a *shroud*, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this by neglecting a "*common cold.*"—Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, which gives immediate *relief*, as thousands of our most intelligent and wealthy families are ready and willing to testify.

PRICE—In large bottles, $1,00; or six bottles for $5,00.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and Burton & Perkins.

Erie, May 12, 1849. 3m52

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE great remedy for Consumption of the Lungs. Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS!

In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "false statements" of its efficacy; nor will we hold any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. The Proofs are here given—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one first mentioned, which plainly shows the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

JEFFERSON Co., Ia., [illegible] 28, 1849.

Messrs. Sanford & Park—Gents: This is to certify, that my wife Nancy Dohoney has been in a declining state of health for the last two years. Her disease baffled the skill of the best medical aid I could procure—her physicians pronounced her disease "Consumption in the last stage," and said that her recovery was past all human hopes! As a last resort with very little hope, I procured Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After using a few bottles, I found to my agreeable surprise, that her health was improving rapidly. She is now so far restored as to be able to attend to her regular household duties without suffering any inconvenience. Her rapid improvement and present health warrant me in the belief that she will soon be entirely restored.

RHODES DOHONEY.

State of Indiana, }
Jefferson Co. } ss.

I, James M. Humphreys, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and State do certify that the above named Rhodes Dohoney subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate before me this 27th day of February, 1849.

JAMES M. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

To the Public,—I Jacob Green of the County of Jennings, and State of Indiana do hereby certify that in the early part of last season, I was taken with a violent cough attended with a pain in the breast and sometimes fever, and that I employed a skillful physician for some time, who said that he could give me no relief. I then commenced using Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, and felt almost immediate relief—and after taking three bottles I find myself in as good health as I enjoyed for a number of years my restoration under the blessing of God, I attributed to the use of the medine above named. JACOB GREEN.

March 1st, 1849.

STATE OF INDIANA, JENNINGS CO.,

I, David J. Skinner, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, do certify that the above named Jacob Green, subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate, before me this 1st day of March 1849.

DAVID J. SKINNER, J. P.

The following communication has just been received from Mr. J. F. Wooster, Wholesale, Druggist, Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The afflicted will please read and judge for themselves.

NORWALK, March 1st, 1849.

John D. Park.—Dear Sir—Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about eight years, while living in Elyria, in this State, I had become so low and emaciated, that I was obliged to give up my business entirely to my brother, and was advised to travel and try what benefit it would have on me. I started, and was gone from home about four months, but experienced no relief whatever, and was finally advised by some of my friends to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I commenced using.—To my own surprise, and after using two bottles, I was completely restored to health and continued up to this day without any symptoms of the old complaint, or any sickness of any other kind. I send you this that you may make use it as you deem fit, knowing as I do, that the Balsam had saved my life when all other remedies had failed. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. WOOSTER,

Druggist, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Sold by J. D. PARK, (successor to SANFORD & PARK,) Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞ J. H. Burton, Erie Pa., H. H. & C. Case Girard; Farrar Whitney & Co. Waterford; D. N. & J. S. Webster Conneaut O., S. S. & J. H. Fassett Ashtabula; J. McFarland Meadville Pa., S. Wilcox Jr. do.

Erie, April 28, 1849. n50

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs. Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES

FOR CASH AND PRODUCE

AT POWERS' NEW YORK STORE,

NO. 6, BONNELL BLOCK,

State St. Erie, Pa., (one door above Lester, Sennett & Chester's)

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Erie, and the adjacent country, to the fact that he is offering at wholesale or retail, a new, desirable, and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

My arrangements in *New York* are such as to enable me to keep my assortment full, particularly STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. *Remember*, I shall sell *Goods Cheap*, for the proof of which please *CALL AND EXAMINE*. All goods warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR GOOD DAIRY BUTTER* at all times and for most other kinds of *Produce*.

S. B. POWERS.

Erie, July 13, 1849.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.		$3,00
One square " "		10,00
do. do. six months,		6,00
do. do. three months,		3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, *but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOS. H. STUART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, office on the corner of Peach, and 5th Sts., Erie Pa., 1113

S. R. DEWEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.,

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

.3 HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will *receive prompt attention.*
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 *doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.*

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. *For testimonials, refer to this office.*

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of *State street, Erie.*

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 8th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.
Erie, July 1, 1848.

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with *the River packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c.,* affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
Erie May 5, 1849. 51

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Dimond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.
Erie, April 28, 1849.

FRESH GROCERIES.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

A. H. HITCHCOCK.
Erie, August 4, 1849. 12

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by S. R. DEWEY.
Erie, August 1, 1849.

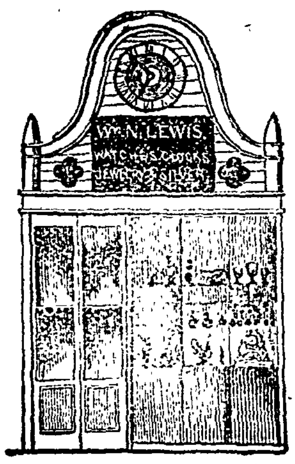
100 POUNDS Gum Camphor,
100 do Tartaric Acid,
150 do Bicarb Soda,
200 do Cream Tartar,
75 do Oil Origanum,
50 do Gum Opium and Arabic, by
July 21, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED this morning a new supply of Paper Hangings. Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons.
Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

MULL and Jaconet Edgings, very nice and chap at S. R. DEWEY'S.

LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.



IS now open with a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, clocks Gold lockets, Gold pencils, pens, & thimbles, Finger rings, Bracelet clasps, slides, snaps, Fob, Guard and Vest Chains, keys, etc. Gold and Silver Specks, silver spoons, Combs, thimbles, pencils, fruit knives, Chains, &c.—Plated fruit baskets, castors, candle sticks, snuffers & trays, spoons britania coffee and tea its; shell, horn & ivory combs; scissors, shears and pocket knives, razors and razor strops, soaps, perfumery, needles, brushes, steel tassels, beads, clasps, and rings. Steel bags and purses ready made; Accordions, music boxes, Violins, and many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at much less than the usual prices.

N. B. Pedlars furnished on reasonable terms.

☞All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and warranted. Also, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c., repaired at short notice.

For cleaning lever watches, $1 00. Lepine Watches, $0 75
" " Common Verge, 50. New main springs, 75 to 1 00
" New Verge, 1 00. Lunette Glass, 25
" Double Flint 18. Common do 12½
" Gold Hands, 25 to 50. New Accordeon Reeds, 25 to 50

All other jobs done in proportion to the above prices, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded, one door East Brown' Eagle Hotel. WM. N. LEWIS
Erie, Nov. 13, 1848. 27

1849.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. PRAY takes *pleasure in informing her friends and the Public* that she has just received her spring supply of Millinery, and Fancy Goods, comprising every variety in her line.—Her Bonnets and Caps are of the most approved styles. Continues on hand every variety of colored and white straws. Bonnets cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice and in the best manner. All orders for work promptly attended to, and a continuance of the patronage of her friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited, at her stand on State street near the corner of fifth.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1849

Ladies Fashions for 1849.

JUST received, a beautiful assortment of Mantillas, latest Paris styles, comprising superior Black silk Rosetta trimmed, pea green and purple Chameleon, drab and blue ditto, Pari trimmed, which are offered at prices *far below the cost of materials and manufacture*, as obtained here. J. D. CLARK,
Erie, June 2, 1849 4

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!

NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.

Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich Brocade do beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured; Glace Silk, rich goods, Foult de Sole, fashionable and late importations. Black Armures, plaid and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap,) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses, new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; Black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities. Black Bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and *Crapa Lissle, a full assortment of colors and qualities; together* with a large supply of De Laines and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Victoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap. Swiss, mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon, Belting Ribbon; Cravats; Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves, Mitts, and Hosiery.

SHAWLS.

Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls. Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Lain Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, Printed Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 16 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and price. Irish Linens, Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins, Table Covers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams, Sattinets; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills, all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING* ever offered in Erie, all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, [illegible] *together with one of the choicest selections of imported* fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres. New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

BRASS CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie, July 7. State Street.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks' celebrated genuine scale patents, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,		$30
Coal Scales, of 4 ton draft.		40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft.		35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,		40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,		30
Do. do. do on trucks with hoisting lever,		35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.		32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.		28
Do. do. do 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,		37
Do. do. do 500 lbs.		16
Floor Packing Scale, 500 lbs		26
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 240 lbs. platform,		5
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs platform & Scoops,		10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 5 lbs. do		6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No. 11 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNETT & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.

WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics. French English and American Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c. Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.

Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Groceries, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credit, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.

Comparison invited—competition defied.
We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside, ready and willing to *exhibit goods and prices*
Erie, May 12, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store, on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
June 9. C. B. WRIGHT

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg (25 pounds) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently to be had at all times FRESH. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Wollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents Pants and Boys Clothes; also a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey, and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MCHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

LINNEN LUSTRES.—Received this morning, another stock of Linen Lustres, among which are some very desirable styles, that are scarce in market. I have now a large stock and will sell at full 25 per cent less than the usual rates. 3
Erie, June 2. 1849. J. D. CLARK.

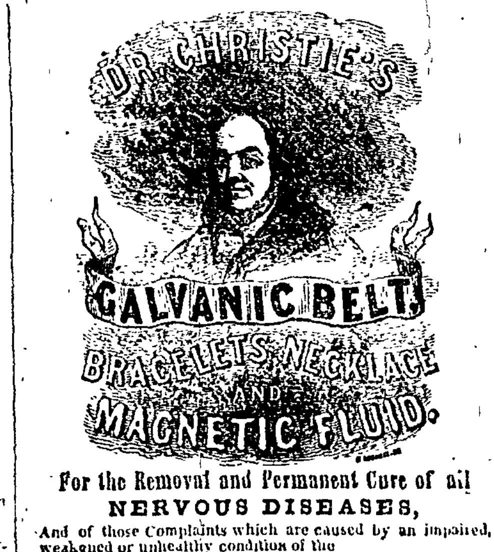
EASTERN NAILS.—The undersigned are now selling a superior Eastern Nail, from 4d to 40d, 6 and 10d Fence and Floor Nails, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails, also, assorted sizes barn door and wagon box Rivets, for sale low, at No 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2. REED & SANFORD.

The "Nimble Sixpence" Store.

WHICH is better than the slow shilling, as I have said before. Therefore I offer the following articles very low for Cash, and a great many others which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement; viz:

Crockery of all kinds, cap and letter paper, from $2 25 up to $4 50 per ream according to quality; combs for ladies and gentlemen, Clark's spool Cotton, Coffee, four different kinds; herring by the box, mackerel, "Fall River" nails, 4d to 12d, at 5 cents per pound, coal Shovels, manure forks, grain scoops, bristles of all kinds, tooth brushes, 1s. each; hair brushes, slates and slate pencils, knives and forks for $1 per sett, hair pins, globe lanterns, for 5, 6 and 7 shillings each; a good assortment of Wooden Ware, such as wooden bowls and boxes, lemon squeezers, beef steak pounders, rolling pins, muddlers, soap dishes, &c., &c., and a hundred other "notions." Call and see for yourselves and if they do not suit, don't buy. All these can be found at R. A. BAKER'S,
Erie, July 21, 1849. Cheapside.

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by CARTER & BROTHER.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS *Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system, while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied* by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, *strength, elasticity and vigor*

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials
From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.
Seven Cases Cured!!!
In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me! For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system, and very nervous,* with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless Every one who saw her said she could not live She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., looked at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts

No. 4

Mr John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors He is about 60 years of age.

No 6

Mr. Wood of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr Joseph King of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say, that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.
To A H CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country *of equally extraordinary character could be given*

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

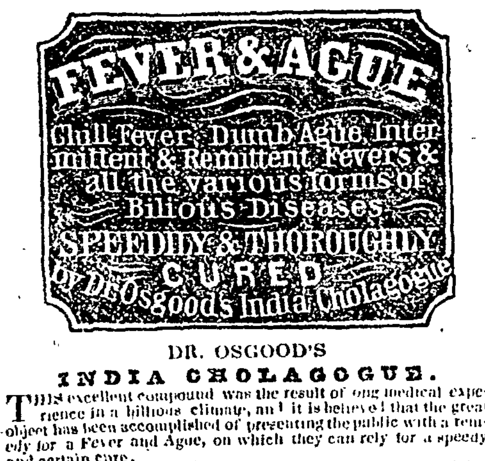
Fahrestock & McLane's Vermifuge.

CAN be had by the dozen at Manufacturers price, at
Erie July 7, 1849 J. B. BURTON'S.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie,* and warranted the standard of dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particuarly invited.
Also, Threaded Spoons and Forks from New York Manufactory, all of good silver. G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July 7.

Dried Apples.

A LARGE lot of nice Dried Apples just received, at
Erie, July 7, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S.


FEVER & AGUE
Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Billious Diseases
SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY
CURED
by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

DR. OSGOOD'S
INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

THIS excellent compound was the result of long medical experience in a billious climate, and it is believed that the great object has been accomplished of presenting the public with a *remedy for a Fever and Ague,* on which they can rely for a speedy and certain cure.

It is a combination of vegetable substances and warranted free from Mineral poisons of every description. It has a healing power upon broken constitutions, always leaving the system in a more *sound and healthy condition.* It is a prominent feature of the Cholagogue that it never injures the most delicate constitution. A few days even will satisfy the most incredulous of its great efficacy in building up the spirits and restoring the energy and vigor of health.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL!!

Extract of a communication from A. W. Miller, the proprietor's *Agent at Elizabethtown, N. J.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., June 23, 1849.

DR. CHARLES OSGOOD,

Dear Sir.—I have but three bottles left of your *India Cholagogue*, having sold almost a gross within the past few months, and I have yet to hear of the first instance of its failing to cure. One man said he had within a year or two past paid more than $50 for Fever and Ague medicine, which had done him no good—but that two bottles of the Cholagogue had cured him.

I know of a number of instances, when one bottle cured three or four persons who were severely afflicted with the same disease.

* * * * * * *

Our most eminent Physicians now use it and recommend it, having become satisfied of its inestimable value, and that it is free from quackery. Yours, respectfully, A. W. MILLER.

CAUTION.

Guard against imitations. Be sure you obtain DR. OSGOOD'S *India Cholagogue*, and you are safe.

For sale by J. H. Burton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Erie.
Erie, August 4, 1849. 1m12

NEW CONCERN—WOOL WOOL.
MILLCREEK WOOLLEN FACTORY

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in general, that he has had all of his Machinery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely—Plain Cloth, Cassimere, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make

WATER PROOF CLOTH,

which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.

☞Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. All kinds of the Country Produce taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts. CYRUS REED
Formerly George Hill's Factory.
Millcreek, May 6—6m 51

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail

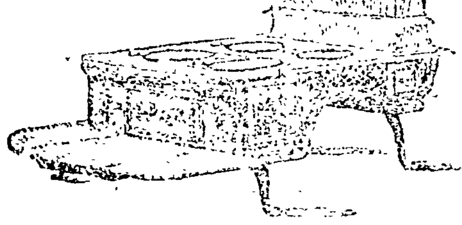
A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candles	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Scythes	Rigging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as those Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively *no trust*—Recollect King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for Wool at the following rates. For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 37½ cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and White flannel at 18 and 25 cts. per yard
North East, June 16, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.



Proscription! Proscription!!

THE above is at this day by far the most generally proscribed *out land.* Scarce any one escapes its wrath. Even General Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He, however, as often denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts that he "removes for cause only."

The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE on the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. And instead of proscribing it, or preventing all and every Stove heretofore made claiming superiority over it, and rules others [illegible] that the so-called improvements of a *much inferior article!* we've taken the alarm, and at once raise the cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general rout. Such cry, however, is a useless waste of the raw material. The edict has been issued—community claim the right to select the best Stove out! Hence the Keystone Stove must supercede and remove all others, including Sennett's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only;" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.

A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer and Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and Box Stoves—also Cauldron and Sugar kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.

The attention of the public is also called to M'Millen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by us and warranted.

☞Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c., &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

French Street, Erie, Pa., April 17, 1849.

THE impression is abroad that I have, or am about to abandon the Fancy Goods and Silk Trade. It is a fact that the tremendous inroad that was made upon the afore mentioned branch of my business last summer, by the robbery, somewhat discouraged me, and I was for a while in a straight whether or no to launch into that trade. After pondering on the subject a good while—fortunate, happy community—I came to the determination to resume it. Consider for a moment what your situation would have been had I determined otherwise. One or two stores would have monopolized the business. To accomplish which end, Empire Block, Keystone Block, or some other high sounding name, would have been flourished about your ears to draw attention, and any and every means resorted to obtain notoriety. This would of course have been all perfectly right. All the thunder, smoke and dust that can be evoked will amount to nothing, as this community are too enlightened to be deceived by such nonsense—they care nothing about names and locations, but resort to the places where rich and fashionable goods are kept, and sold at reasonable prices. Whatever may have been the consequences, in pursuance of the above determination, in my late visit to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I purchased a very large quantity of the richest and most fashionable Dress Goods in market, including a great variety of the newest styles of Dress Silks. It is my intention hereafter to keep on hand the largest variety of Fancy Goods in town, and my past transactions I trust are a guaranty that prices will meet with the favor of my patrons, who are respectfully invited to call at the Commercial Exchange, where I am now receiving my new Spring and Summer Goods.
MOSES KOCH.

Fancy and Dress Goods

PLAIN Black and Blue Black Italian Silks, Chameleon do. Figured Chameleon do., Plaid do., Flom and Plaid Silk and Linen Tissues, Figured Plaid and plain Plaid Barrages, embroidered Curtain Muslin, Crape, Cashmere and De Lain Shawls, French wrought Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French, Kid and Silk Gloves, Narrow Belt Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Linen Fringes &c. Buttons, &c., Parasols, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH.

CANADA FUNDS!!

BANK of British North America, Commercial Bank of Midland District, Montreal Bank, City Bank of Montreal and Bank of Upper Canada received at par for Goods or Clothing, at my Store in the Commercial Exchange, French Street
Erie, May 12, 1849 M. KOCH.

COTTON, Yarn, Carpet, Wrap and Battings at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street. MOSES KOCH.

TULIP and Pearl Straw Florence Braid Bonnets at No. 1 Commercial Exchange.

FRENCH and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk and Satin and Linen Vestings, Drab d'Ete, white and colored Linen Drillings, and a great variety of goods for summer wear at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street

SUMMER Shawls for sale, by
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

GLASS.—63 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm Sweet and Lard Oil, at A. KING'S.

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.
For Medical and Sacramental Use.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him personally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly* free from all additions or dilutions from Alchohol or otherwise. A small quantity on hand. These wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will please call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON,
June 7. No 5 Reed House.

IRON, STEEL, &C.—Russia, Swedes, English and American flat, square and round, band and stake Iron, ⅜, ¾ and ⅞ round and square, Horse Nail Rods, Cast, English, German, American and Spring Steel, Anvils, Vices, Troy Nails, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d; also, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails, for sale by
Erie, May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.

CIGARS.

10,000 "Justo Lang" Cigars, for $12 per thousand.
5,000 La Norma do 7 " "
10,000 Havanna do 14 " "
5,000 La Belsoley Principe 20 " "
5,000 Havaca La prima, 30 " "
For sale at R. A. BAKER'S,
July 21, 1849. Cheapside.

BONNETS.—Ladies wishing to buy Bonnets cheap will find them at S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, August 4, 1849.

JUSTICE'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 3, Brown's Block, State steet, one door North of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

On the Cash Principle.

THE subscriber has just opened for the Spring trade, with facilities unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, a large assortment of fine French English and American

Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings,

which he has purchased at reduced prices, and which enables him to offer as good bargains as was ever before offered in this market. Persons wishing CLOTHING can have them measure taken, garments made and if not suited with them when done they will not be asked to take them away. Among his stock may be found a great assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my Clothing are cut by myself and made in Erie, and are warranted to be as well made as any shop in Erie makes. The subscriber is determined to sell for Cash, which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a retail business, protecting both seller and buyer against losses consequent upon the credit system.

☞Custom Work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms. No charge for showing Goods. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, April 21, 1849.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscribers are already to exchange Cloth or Flannels for Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.

Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 17, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers. RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 19, 1849. 3

HARDWARE.

REED & SANFORD, NO. 3 REED HOUSE,

ARE now opening a new Stock, and offer to the trade a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, in all its branches, viz. Carpenters and Mechanics' Tools, Crowbars, Picks, Drills, stone Hammers, Sledges, Naylor and Sanders Cast Steel, refined and common English Iron, Sweeds Iron and old sable, hammered American Iron, Nail Rods, American rods, round and square from 3-16 to 5-8, Burden's Horse Shoes and Spikes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Log, Draught and Coil Chains of all sizes, together with a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware.
Erie, May 19, 1849 1

Cabinet Trimmings.

REED & SANFORD are now opening a good assortment of wrought and pressed Table Hinges, broad and narrow Butts, Brass and Iron Table Castors, Till, Cupboard and Chest Locks, and a good assortment of Brass Goods, for sale at the Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House. REED & SANFORD.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—Mineral and Pearl White Door knobs and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use. Door Handles, Butts and Screws, at the Hardware Store No. 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2, 1849 REED & SANFORD.

SAWS! SAWS.—We are now offering for sale a large and splendid stock of American and English Saws, of all patterns and descriptions, viz. Circular, X Cut and Sliming, from 6 to 8 inches, drumer, Cross Cut, Mill, Felloe, Turning, Hand, Pannel, Rip, Back, Tennon, Bow, Keyhole, Web and Compass Saws, for sale cheap at the Hardware Store No. 3 Reed House.
June 2. REED & SANFORD.

CLOCKS.—A large [illegible] Clocks, of different styles and prices [illegible] Time pieces, &c., all warranted [illegible] LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS [illegible] Pens also, Bagley's of the best [illegible] Also, other Gold Pens [illegible] LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(of Philadelphia.)

ARE now [illegible] on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks [illegible] on the most favorable terms [illegible] other property in town or country [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Edmond A. Souder,
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. Jones Brooke,
[illegible]	[illegible]	John R. Penrose,
Hugh [illegible]	[illegible] Edwards,	George Serrell,
[illegible]	[illegible] B. Stacey	Edward Darlington,
[illegible]	[illegible] R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William [illegible]	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. [illegible]	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Sellers, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvane,	

[illegible] Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin Pres't.

Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie.
Erie [illegible] 16, 1849 93

NO. 1, REEDS BLOCK,
Open for the Spring trade.

I AM now receiving from recent purchases my full stock of Spring Goods. "Every day brings something new."

TO THE LADIES

I would say, I have many of the most decidedly beautiful DRESS GOODS [illegible] elsewhere, a stock of shawls [illegible] of style, Bonnets, Bonnet trimmings, Gloves [illegible] &c.

[illegible] I have a stock of CLOTHS [illegible] materials for summer wear [illegible] &c. And to the Public [illegible] Dry Goods. Also [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, GROCERIES, and a small stock of HARDWARE.

These Goods have been bought at [illegible] and will not [illegible] be undersold for cash by any [illegible] Retailers [illegible] J. D. CLARK
Erie April 21, 1849. 49

IN TOWN!
New and Cheap Goods!!

C. B. WRIGHT very respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and is now opening direct from New York and Boston a very general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing an unusual variety of styles and patterns, which were selected and purchased under very favorable circumstances. He feels assured that he can offer very good inducements to purchasers [illegible] at his corner, near the Court House.
Erie, April, 21. 49

TO THE PUBLIC!

THE Subscriber having leased the Erie Flouring Mills, better known perhaps as Reed's Mill, would inform the public that he will do all kinds of grinding at the shortest notice. Thanking the public and his friends for their past favors, he would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage, as he feels confident from his experience in the milling business, to be able to give good satisfaction. All kinds of bread-stuffs constantly on hand, and for sale cheap. Flour by the barrel or single pound to suit purchasers.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the mill on Parade Street. CONRAD ZINN.
Erie, April 21, 1849 1f49

MILL and X CUT SAWS, a good assortment of different manufacture, may be found at C. B. WRIGHT'S

PARASOLS.—Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, very low, at C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

New Goods.

THE subscriber has received and is receiving his summer stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold as low as any other establishment west of Buffalo. Please call and see at his old stand.
Erie, June 2, 1849 SMITH JACKSON.

BONNETS and Palm Leaf Hats for sale cheap
[Erie June 2, 1849] SMITH JACKSON

Parasols and Parasolettes.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain and changeable Green [illegible] Satins, selling very low, at WRIGHT'S
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

HATS.—Leghorn, Panama and Cloth Hats, for sale by C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

GLOVES.—Ladies and Gents. Kid Gloves, very nice and good, at C. M. TIBBALS
Erie April 28, 1849. 50

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.
Erie, June 26, 1849

James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwell,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals,	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill,	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	G. Sanford	George Steuart,
Chas. B Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kelley,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	J. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Hearn,	John C Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher.
Carson Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

FARMERS' HOTEL.

Corner of French and 4th Streets, Erie, Pa.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage received at the above named Establishment for the reception of company. The house has recently been REPAIRED, PAINTED AND CLEANED, so that it is now in good condition and worthy the patronage of the public. The sleeping rooms, as well as every other part of the House, have been entirely refurnished with NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE. No pains will be spared to render the House what it should be, and the stay of guests pleasant and agreeable. The table will always be furnished with the BEST the MARKET AFFORDS.—The location of this House is Central, and will be found convenient either for business or pleasure.

CHARGES MADE UNIFORM AND REASONABLE

The Stables are large and convenient, and are under the charge of an attentive and competent man.

Passengers Carried to and from the Steam and Packet Boats *free of Charge.*

☞The subscriber pledges himself that no efforts will be spared on his part to promote the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. H. G. SESSIONS.
Erie, June 30, 1849.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township in the settlement known as "Yankee town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 300 apple trees, mostly grafted; pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Greene, Aug. 18—14 ASA WHITTIER.

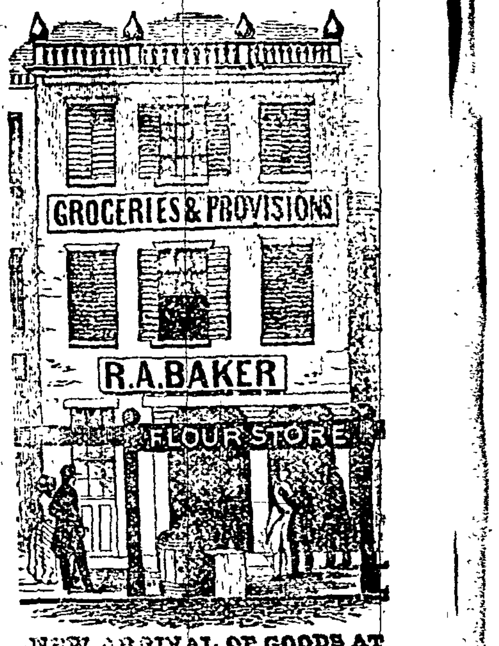
SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Embracing Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, &c., new and beautiful patterns.
Pins and Rings of Diamond, Turquois, Pearl, Ruby and other settings.
N. B.—Jewelry made or repaired to order on *short* notice. Call in neighbor and learn how a first rate job is done at.
Erie July 7. 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Guilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames. G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie June, 7 1849.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at
Erie June 7, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

LINSEED & LARD OIL.

SIX Barrels Linseed & Lard Oil. Just received & for Sale very low, by the barrel or gallon by, J. H BURTON,
Erie July 7, 1849 8



NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT

R. A. BAKER'S, Which he offers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. The stock was purchased for cash at the lowest market rates, believing the nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. We, therefore, say to our friends and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 5 cents per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do 10 cents, Tobacco from 12½ to 62½ cents per pound, Mackeral 6 cents, Raisins 8 cents Figs 15 cents, Tabl Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 10 cents per pound, an every thing else at the same low rates.
☞Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S
June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	75	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	76	Howquas Mixture, rich and highly flavored,	75
do Silver Leaf	1 00		
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	Ne Plus Ultra,	1 00

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,
Erie, June 2, 1849. No 5 Reed House.

Tailoring and Clothing Establishment
CLOTHING WELL MADE, AND CHEAP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the Tailoring business at his old stand on the diamond, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he may constantly be found ready to attend to the wants of his customers. He flatters himself, from his past endeavors, that he will be able to give universal satisfaction to his patrons, and that none will have just cause to complain, on the score of either neatness or punctuality. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., made to order with promptitude and warranted to fit well. He cordially invites those who may, from time to time have Clothing to make, particularly young gentlemen who are desirous of always having a good fit, to give him a call, assuring them that he will be most happy to comply with their wishes. Also, Ready made Clothing of every description just received, such as Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Collars, &c., in great variety, and at various prices which will be sold cheap for *Cash*, and at *One Price* only.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine his Goods before buying elsewhere.
Erie April 28, 1849. JOHN GOALDING

Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine.

BY the barrel or Gallon, also, all descriptions of Paints as cheap or cheaper than the cheapest. J. H. BURTON,
Erie June 2, 1849. Erie Drug and Paint Store.

1000 LIGHTS Window Sash, with and without Glass, of any size. Orders received and attended to for any size [illegible] Sash, made, painted and glazed by first rate workmen, and [illegible] as low as the lowest. CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie July 11, 1849.

Champagne!

A Choice lot of for sale at T. W. MOORE'S.
July 11, 1849.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

A Lot of New White Fish and Cod Fish, for sale low, by T. W. MOORE

Mineral Water!

DR. WHITNEY'S Celebrated Mineral Water, by the dozen or single bottle, for sale by T. W. MOORE.

500 LBS. Pure Refined Candy for sale at T. W. MOORE'S.

20,000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES French, English and American Window Glass, comprising all the sizes [illegible] [illegible] all of which will be sold at [illegible]
CARTER & BROTHER,
Erie, July 11 1849. No. 6 Reed House

2000 BARRELS Fresh Ground FLOUR, received direct [illegible] No. 2 Reed House, and will be sold at the lowest market prices, by the load or barrel.
Erie, July 11, 1849 H. B. HAVERSTICK

Family Groceries.

COFFEE, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo.
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial
SUGARS, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Coffee crushed, powdered and granulated.
MOLASSES, Sugar House and Cardenas.
WINES, Madeira, Port, Pure Juice, Sherry, Malaga.
BRANDY, Fourth Proof.
RUM, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. Rum.
GIN, Pure Holland, Schiedam and Swan
WHISKEY, Old Rye and Monongahela.
The above are warranted pure and will be sold for medical purposes.
Erie, June 14, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

California Life Preservers.

IN the form of Allen's Patent Revolvers. Also, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot, Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, and other sporting fixings, for sale at small advance from New York prices, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie, July 11, 1849.

GOLD PENS.—Of a dozen different makes, including Levi Brown's, the only Pen ever made for service *so mutable*, a large assortment at. G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie, July 11, 1849.

GRAVE STONES.

ON Ninth street, nearly opposite the Academy, of White and Variegated Marble, always on hand; also, Tomb Tables, Monuments, &c., furnished to order 25 per cent less than they can be had of the Peddlers that go about the country.
Most kinds of Produce and Lumber taken in payment. Please give me a call. J. R. COCHRAN.
Erie, July 12—tf 0

MUSIC.—A good assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Flutinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets and Fifes, together with the best Guitar and Violin strings in town. Also, Violin Bows, Bridges, Pegs, &c., for sale cheap by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie June 7, 1849.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	Sherry do	

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 6, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 19, 1849 7

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

Carpetings.

I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and cotton Carpetings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.
March, 31th J. D. CLARK.

Arrival of Splendid Goods.
G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel,

WHO are now receiving from New York the largest assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ever offered in Erie, and to which they invite the attention of the public, believing their Establishment will compare with any of a similar kind in the western country, as to extent, variety and quality of Goods.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importers, they are enabled to offer a superior article at *a very low price.* In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.

Having *two fine workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, so little to be found in country shops they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. L. & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.,
Erie, June 30, 1849.

CLEAR THE TRACK
FOR THE
Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholl's fine New York Smoking, sixty boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849. 58

SHINGLES.—50,000 good merchantable shingles on hand and for sale by C. B. WRIGHT

London Porter.

A GENUINE ARTICLE, can be found at T. W. MOORE'S